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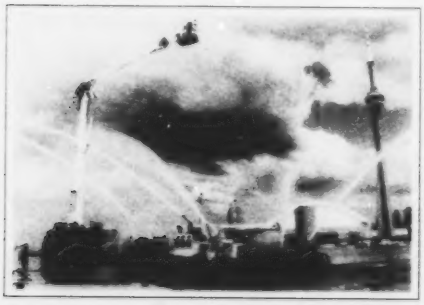
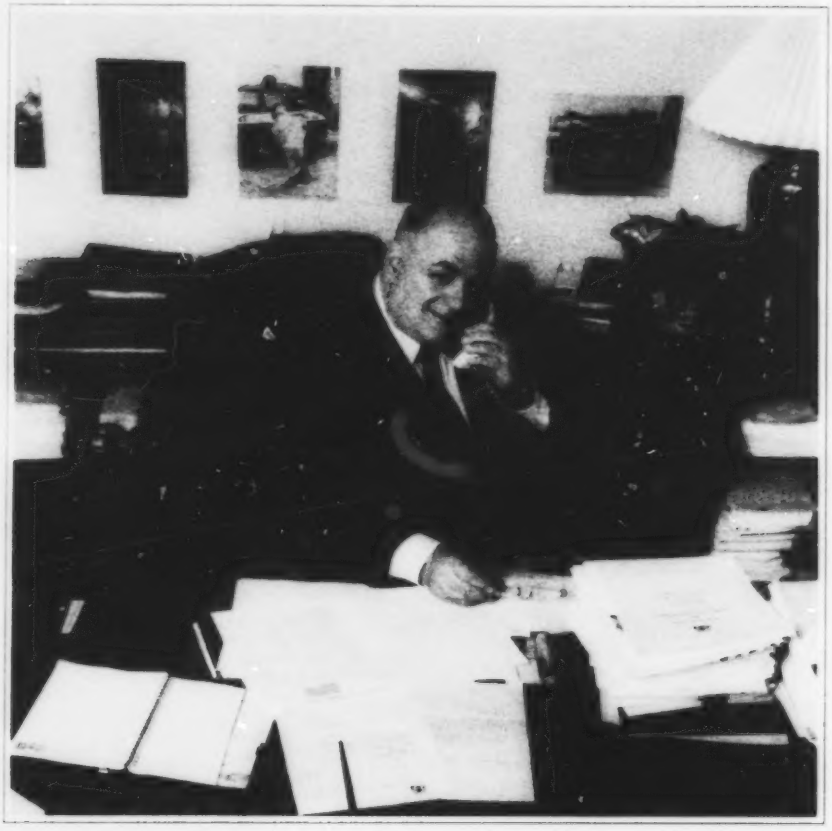
Cover photo:
Fire Boat No. 1 plays water in front of Toronto's everchanging skyline.



From a vantage point in the bucket of the aerial tower, Acting City Photographer Jocelyn Richards went to great heights to get our cover photo. With special permission from Toronto Island Airport, crews of Aerial No. 2 set up the tower at the end of the northeast pier at the inner harbour.

Fire Chief Walter J. Shanahan Reports



The beginning of a new decade brought many challenges and successes to the Toronto Fire Department. The most heartening outcome of 1990 was a dramatic decrease in the number of fire fatalities.

Fire death rate drops to 40-year low

Tragically, fires caused five deaths in 1990; this number is down significantly from 27 deaths in 1989, and it is the lowest rate in over 40 years! The quick response times and the high level of competence of our fire fighters kept the number of multiple alarms to a minimum. These quick responses coupled with the efforts of our Fire Prevention staff resulted in a fire loss of just over $16 million, the first decrease in seven years.

Medical calls continue to rise

Toronto fire fighters responded to 40,869 emergency incidents in 1990, an increase of 1.5 per cent over the previous year. Almost half were medical calls (20,188). The number of structural fires decreased for the third consecutive year.

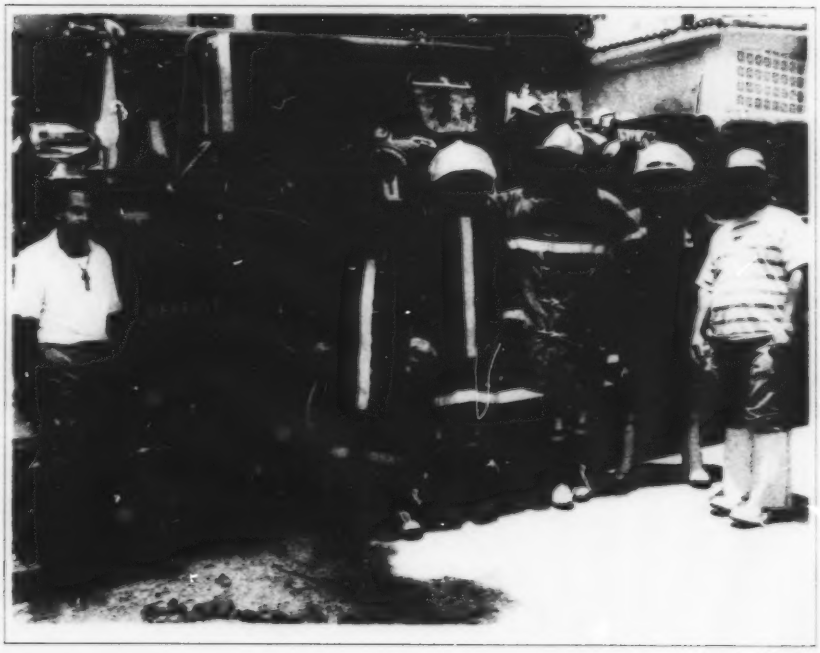
Fire prevention staff increased

Last December, I responded to a tragic rooming house fire in the City's east end. Ten people perished in what became one of Toronto's worst disasters.

In response to increased public demand for education and enforcement of fire safety, ten new inspectors were hired in 1990 to bring the Department's total inspection complement to 43. A special rooming house task force, made up of fire, building and public health inspectors was formed to check for unsafe conditions such as insufficient fire exits, lack of fire alarms and fire suppression equipment.

Last December, Chief Shanahan responded to the tragic Rupert Hotel rooming house fire in the City's east end.
Ten people perished in what became one of Toronto's worst fire disasters.

A venerable veteran of the Department's fleet has been returned to active duty in Sosua, Dominican Republic. Reserve Pumper No. 5 was donated to the Sosua Fire Department in 1990 by the City of Toronto following a request by a member of the Blue Jays baseball team to Mayor Eggleton and Chief Shanahan.
Posing beside their vehicle after battling a truck fire are 13-year-old fire recruit Ivan Garcia, (second from left) the Sosua Fire Chief and three other fire fighters.
Photo: Warren Toda, Toronto Sun



Outreach efforts unparalleled

The success of our 1988 and 1989 recruitment drives can be attributed to our extensive outreach efforts. Our continuing commitment to equal opportunity was further demonstrated by the creation of the Recruitment and Community Outreach Section in 1990. Composed of three positions, the section is headed by Chief Marion Lagowski and is responsible for managing our recruitment process and for implementing the Goals and Timetables Program.

Fire Chief Walter Shanahan meets the press.

New personal protection gear introduced

Two-piece bunker suits replaced the black canvas turnout coats, a style that had been worn by Toronto fire fighters since the turn of the century. These suits were successfully bargained for by Local 113 and will be phased in over a four-year period.

Personal Alert Safety System (PASS) alarms were purchased in 1990, and will be attached to all breathing apparatus in early 1991. This device sets off an alarm to alert the wearer to unsafe and hazardous temperature conditions. Combined with the high degree of thermal protection provided by the new bunker suits, PASS gives fire fighters the extra edge they need in dangerous situations.

TFD personnel honoured

Fire Fighters Sean O'Hearn, John Thompson and Karl Oostrom were named 1989 Fire Fighters of the Year by the Toronto Junior Board of Trade Toronto Jaycees. Fire Fighter O'Hearn rescued a man from the second floor of a burning house and Fire Fighters Thompson and Oostrom rescued a man from the second floor of the Rupert Hotel - a blaze in which 10 others perished. These three fire fighters also received Ontario Medals for Fire Fighters Bravery from The Honourable Lincoln Alexander, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.

The Department also recognized its own, presenting two Commendation Awards, seven Letters of Merit and eleven Letters of Recognition for acts of bravery and courage.

Twenty-four Toronto fire fighters were awarded the Fire Services Exemplary Service Medal at a special investiture ceremony. This is a national award to recognize long and outstanding service in our high risk profession.

On the public's behalf, the Government of Ontario awards The Fire Services Long Service Medal to Ontario fire fighters with 25 years' service. In 1990, 27 Toronto fire fighters received this recognition.

In appreciation

I thank Mayor Eggleton, the Members of City Council and those civic departments and organizations who have supported and worked with the Toronto Fire Department in helping us to achieve our objectives.

I also thank and congratulate the men and women of the Toronto Fire Department for their dedication and professionalism in providing the people of Toronto with the best fire service possible.

Fire fighters prepare to contain a fire that broke out after an explosion in an underground hydro vault at the corner of Queen's Park Crescent and Wellesley Street.
Photo: Lee Lamothe, Canada Wide

A refreshing cool down after the job's done.
Photo: Doug Griffin, Toronto Star

Five Year Comparative Summary

	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986
Total incidents	40,869	40,279	37,676	36,002	33,429
Total structure fires	1,942	2,069	2,174	2,263	1,706
Total services *	24,122	23,329	20,812	19,141	18,454
Fire fatalities	5**	27	24	14	12
Total fire loss ($000s)	16,152	26,913	18,742	16,813	

* includes: medical, rescues, accidents, chemical spills and leaks, and public hazards.
** lowest since 1949 (4 fatalities)—S.S. Noronic Marine Disaster was not charged to Toronto Fire Department loss records (119 fatalities).

Toronto Fire Department Staff

Walter J. Shanahan
Fire Chief

Joseph F. Underwood
Deputy Chief

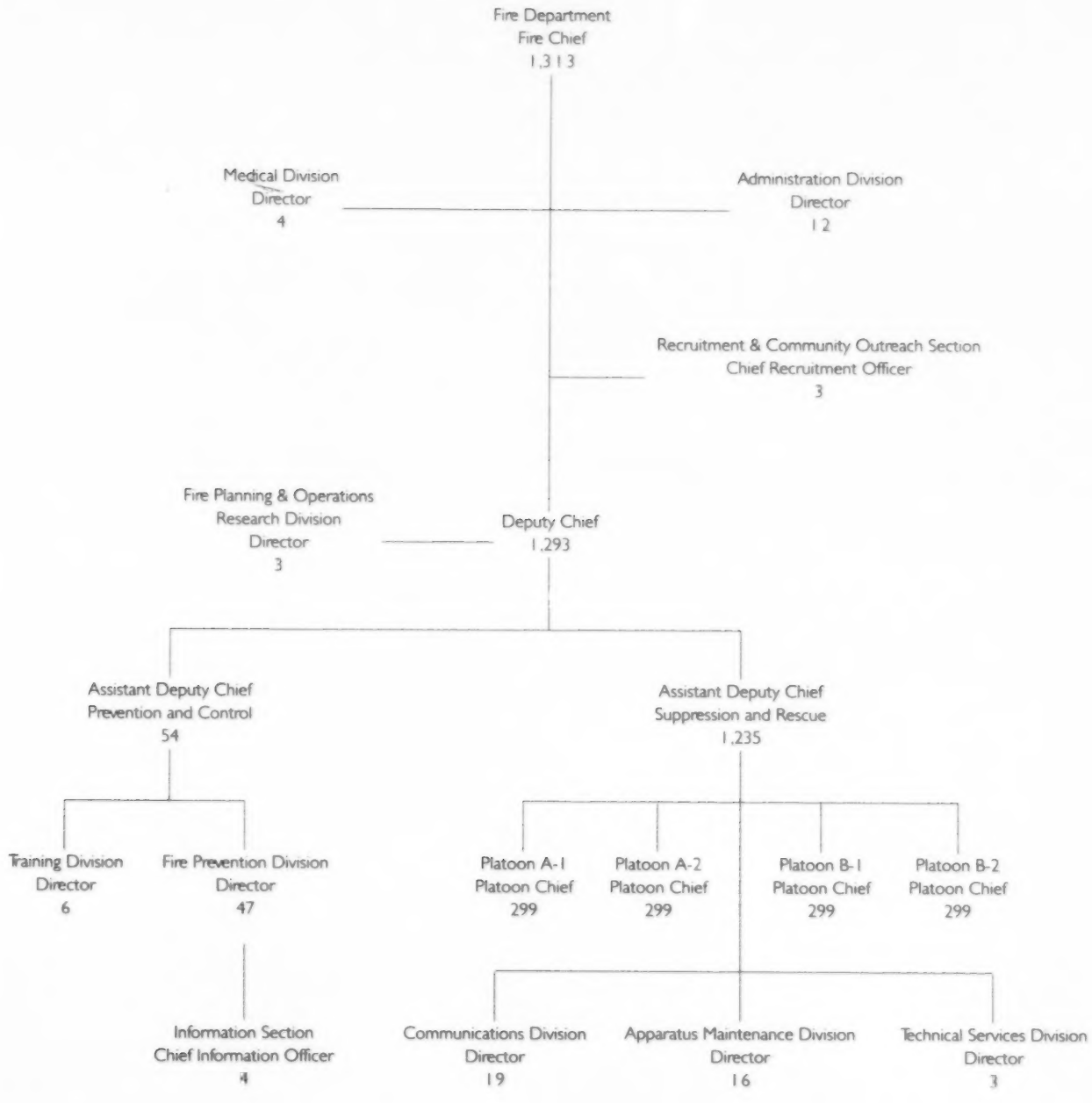
Ronald G. McCarthy
Assistant Deputy Chief

Ronald W. McDonald
Assistant Deputy Chief

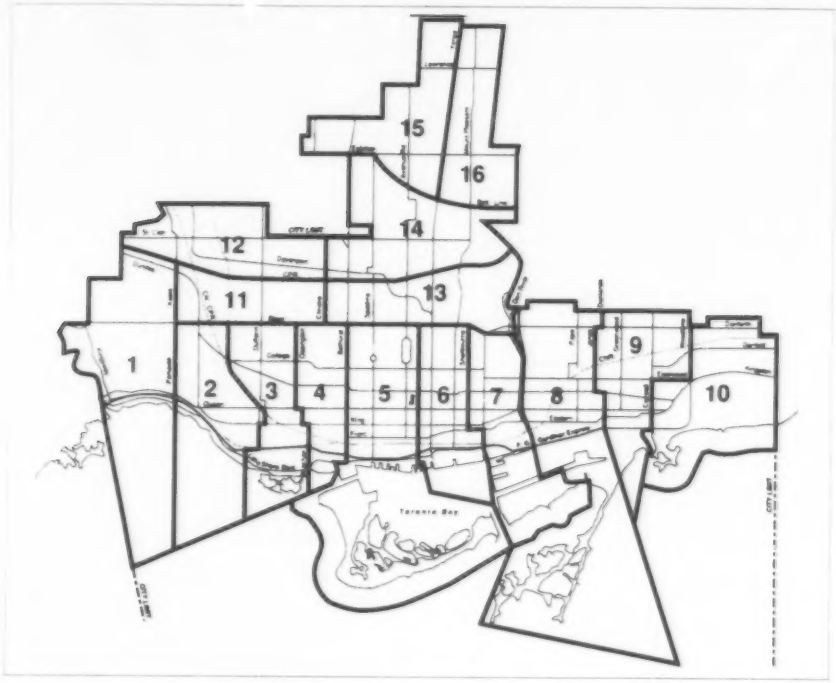
Senior Officers	
Fire Chief	1
Deputy Chief	1
Assistant Deputy Chiefs	2
Fire Fighting Division	
Platoon Chiefs	4
District Chiefs	36
Captains	204
Fire Fighters	942
Marine Captains	5
Marine Engineers	5
Fire Prevention Division	
Director	1
Chief Fire Prevention Officer	1
Fire Prevention Officers	8
Fire Inspectors	33
Information Section	
Chief Information Officer	1
Information Officers	3
Training Division	
Director	1
Training Officers	5
Communications Division	
Director	1
Communication Officers	5
Data Resource Dispatchers	4
Fire Fighter Dispatchers	9
Apparatus Maintenance Division	
Director	1
Supervisors	3
Fire Fighter Mechanics	12
Technical Services Division	
Director	1
Technicians	2
Fire Planning and Operations Research Division	
Director	1
Planning Officer	1
Research Officer	1
Medical Division	
Director (Doctor)	1
Medical Assistant	1
Safety Officer	1
Fitness Co-ordinator	1
Administration Division	
Director	1
Secretary to Chief	1
Payroll Section	3
Accounting Section	3
Secretarial	4
Recruitment and Community Outreach Section	
Chief Recruitment Officer	1
Recruitment Officers	2
City of Toronto Population	612,285*
City of Toronto Area	100 sq.km.
Cost of Operating the Department excluding water	$77,202,407
Water Charges	$2,058,216

*Source: 1986 census
Fire fighters work a 42-hour week, 10-hour days, and 14-hour nights, with a four platoon system.

Organizational Chart and Establishment

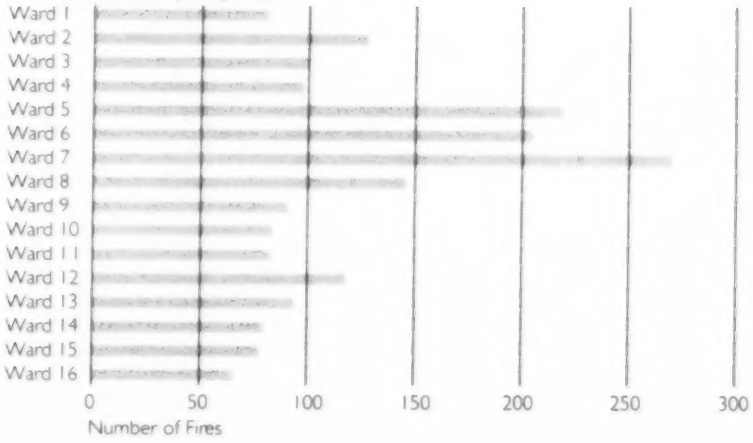


Incident Type by Location

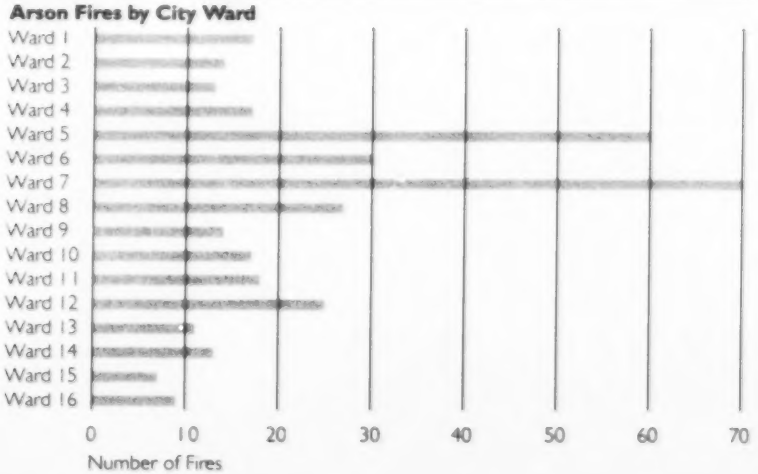


City Ward Boundaries

Structure Fires by City Ward



Arson Fires by City Ward



Ward	This Year Fire Loss $	Last Year Fire Loss $
1	2,320,670	1,286,246
2	853,430	6,248,600
3	929,742	2,177,996
4	900,928	1,238,678
5	1,889,801	3,773,890
6	1,196,959	593,765
7	1,260,580	4,833,126
8	1,075,670	1,752,180
9	370,002	811,594
10	856,703	404,622
11	627,085	892,085
12	1,360,084	528,365
13	1,192,072	1,125,864
14	302,147	563,134
15	776,201	431,690
16	239,622	250,967
City Total	16,151,696	26,912,802
Outside City	35	100
Grand Total	16,151,731	26,912,902

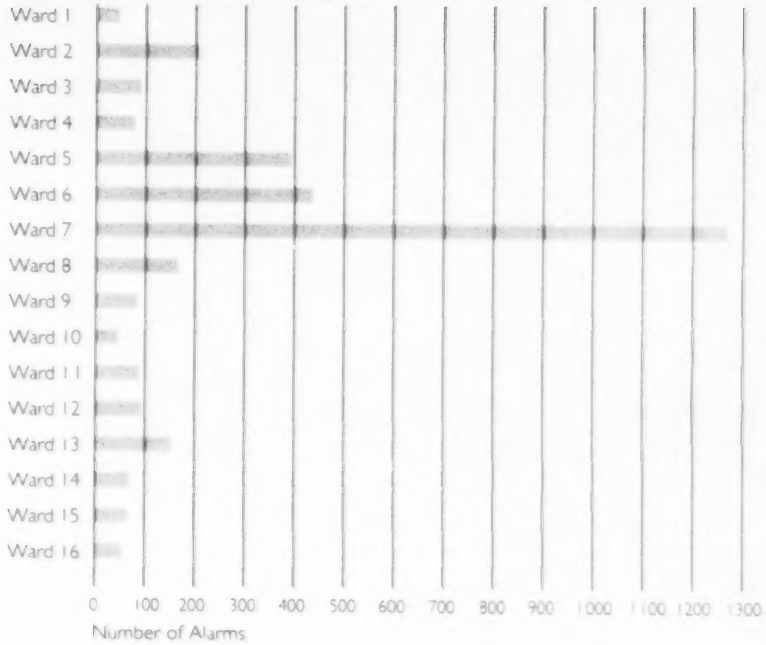
Incident Breakdown

Fires:	
Structure	1,942
Vehicle	377
Rubbish and Grass	1,003
Total Fires	3,322
Total Fire Loss	$16,151,731
Services:	
Medical	20,188
Public Service*	3,139
Hazardous Materials	795
Total Services	24,122
Other Alarms:	
False	3,337
Accidental**	10,088
Total Incidents All Types	40,869
Casualties:	
Fire Fatalities (citizens)	5
Citizens Injured	107
Fire Fighters, on-duty deaths	0
Fire Fighters, on-duty injuries	166

* Public service alarms include: rescues, accidents and public hazards.

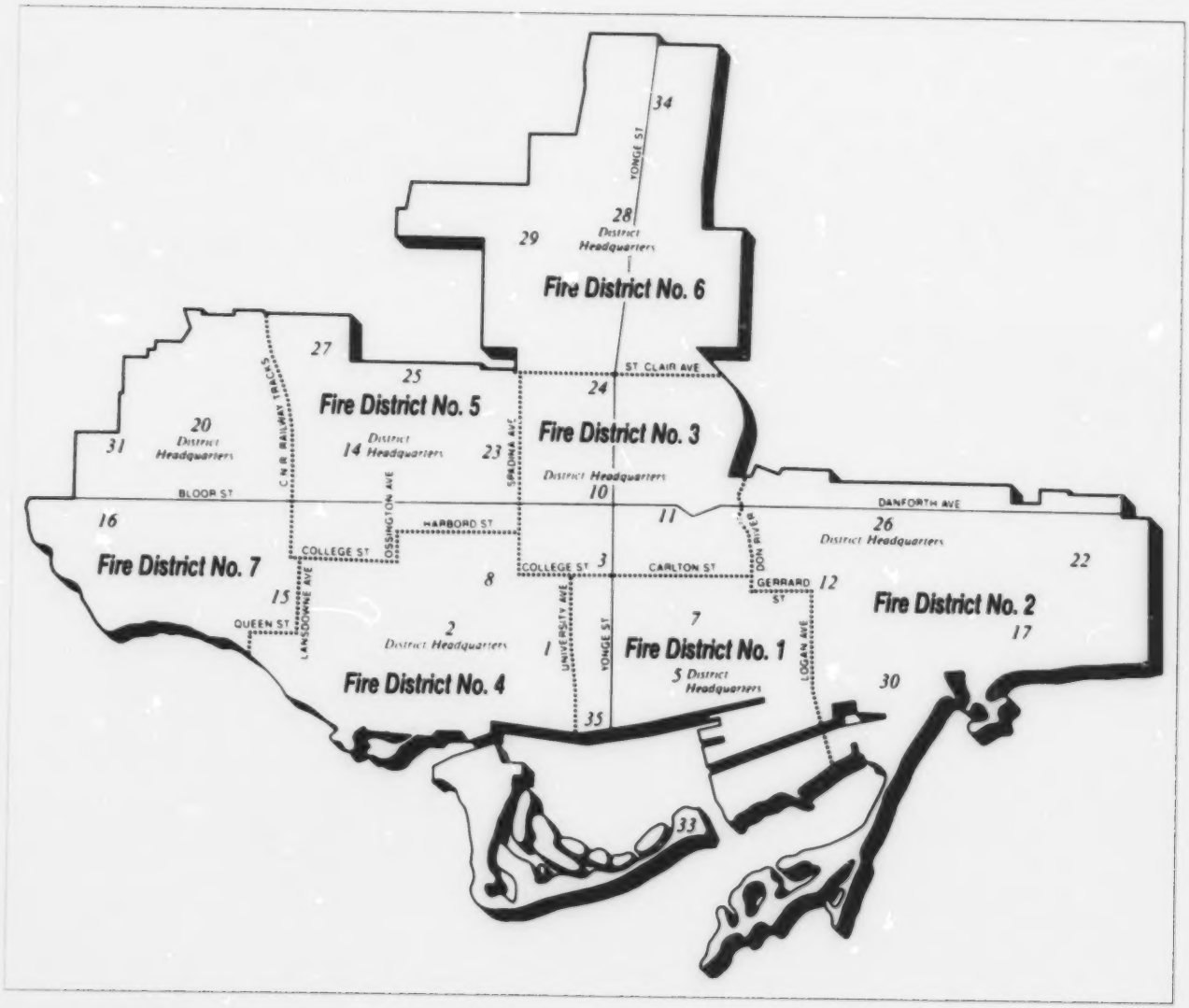
** Accidental alarms include: sprinkler systems, alarm systems, smoke and steam mistaken as fires, and smoke alarms activated.

Malicious False Alarms by City Ward



	Fires			Other Incidents					
Ward	**Structures**	**Vehicles**	**Rubbish & Grass**	**Accidental**	**Medical**	**Public Service**	**Hazardous Materials**	**Malicious False Alarms**	**Totals**
1	81	19	66	264	711	117	39	46	1,343
2	128	27	44	470	1,519	263	28	206	2,685
3	100	22	62	337	1,024	133	43	90	1,811
4	98	12	41	374	793	123	35	77	1,553
5	219	52	91	2,192	2,662	367	104	394	6,081
6	205	35	77	1,726	2,967	343	115	437	5,905
7	270	32	84	1,119	2,054	280	56	1,269	5,164
8	146	40	70	496	1,387	192	73	166	2,570
9	91	14	71	272	983	125	54	84	1,694
10	84	15	59	248	877	152	43	45	1,523
11	83	23	76	308	1,031	139	43	88	1,791
12	118	26	86	306	833	168	41	94	1,672
13	94	19	58	731	1,265	211	29	153	2,560
14	80	11	26	546	800	164	34	68	1,729
15	78	22	39	359	625	192	24	65	1,404
16	66	7	50	335	639	164	33	55	1,349
City Total	1,941	376	1,000	10,083	20,170	3,133	794	3,337	40,834
Outside City	1	1	3	5	18	6	1	0	35
Grand Total	1,942	377	1,003	10,088	20,188	3,139	795	3,337	40,869

Fire Stations and Apparatus



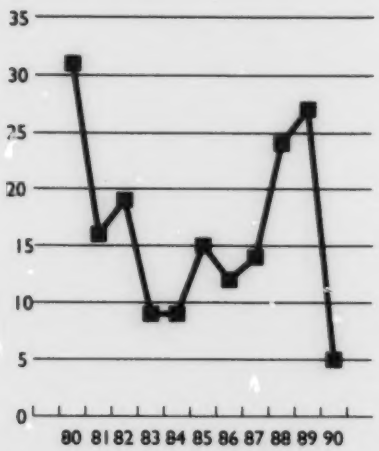
Location of Fire Stations and Districts

Station/Address	Apparatus	Specifications	Engine
No. 1 Station	Pumper No. 1	1986 Thibault-Mack (diesel) 5000 Litre	285 HP
260 Adelaide Street West	Aerial Tower No. 1	1987 Bronto-Mack (diesel) 27 Metre	285 HP
built 1971	High Rise No. 1	1987 Dependable-Mack (diesel)	285 HP
	Fire Command 40	1987 Dodge Van (Platoon Chief)	
No. 2 Station	Pumper No. 2	1987 Superior-Mack (diesel) 5000 Litre	285 HP
33 Claremont Street	Pumper No. 9	1987 Superior-Mack (diesel) 5000 Litre	285 HP
built 1968	Aerial Tower No. 2	1987 Bronto-Mack (diesel) 27 Metre	285 HP
	Rescue No. 2	1985 Mack (diesel)	285 HP
	Car 44	1986 Dodge Van (District Chief 4)	
No. 3 Station	Pumper No. 3	1987 Superior-Mack (diesel) 5000 Litre	285 HP
12 Grosvenor Street			
built 1926			
No. 5 Station	Pumper No. 5	1988 Superior-Mack (diesel) 5000 Litre	285 HP
207 Front Street East	Aerial Tower No. 5	1987 Hi-Ranger-Mack (diesel) 25 Metre	285 HP
built 1970	Rescue No. 1	1983 International (diesel)	265 HP
	Car 41	1990 Dodge Van (District Chief 1)	
No. 7 Station	Pumper No. 4	1988 Superior-Mack (diesel) 5000 Litre	285 HP
475 Dundas Street East	Pumper No. 7	1987 Hub-Mack (diesel) 5000 Litre	285 HP
built 1954; rebuilt 1989	Aerial No. 7	1987 Thibault-Mack (diesel) 30 Metre	285 HP
No. 8 Station	Pumper No. 8	1979 Pierreville-Scott (diesel) 5000 Litre	265 HP
132 Bellevue Avenue	Aerial No. 8	1982 Pierreville-International (diesel) 30 Metre	265 HP
built 1878; rebuilt 1973			
No. 10 Station	Pumper No. 10	1987 Thibault-Mack (diesel) 5000 Litre	285 HP
34 Yorkville Avenue	Aerial No. 10	1987 Thibault-Mack (diesel) 30 Metre	285 HP
built 1878; rebuilt 1973	Car 43	1986 Dodge Van (District Chief 3)	
No. 11 Station	Pumper No. 11	1978 Pierreville-Scott (diesel) 5000 Litre Foam	265 HP
441 Bloor Street East			
built 1967			
No. 12 Station	Pumper No. 12	1978 Pierreville-Scott (diesel) 5000 Litre	265 HP
840 Gerrard Street East	Aerial No. 12	1987 Thibault-Mack (diesel) 30 Metre	285 HP
built 1932			
No. 14 Station	Pumper No. 14	1983 Pierreville-International (diesel) 5000 Litre	265 HP
1285 Dufferin Street	Aerial No. 14	1982 Pierreville-International (diesel) 30 Metre	265 HP
built 1963	Car 45	1987 Dodge Van (District Chief 5)	
No. 15 Station	Pumper No. 13	1987 Hub-Mack (diesel) 5000 Litre	285 HP
140 Lansdowne Avenue	Pumper No. 15	1978 Pierreville-Scott (diesel) 5000 Litre Foam	265 HP
built 1972	Aerial No. 15	1982 Pierreville-International (diesel) 30 Metre	265 HP
	Hazard No. 1	1985 Mack (diesel) Hazardous Material Response Vehicle	285 HP
No. 16 Station	Pumper No. 16	1972 Pierreville-Ford (diesel) 5000 Litre	265 HP
83 DeForest Road			
built 1930			
No. 17 Station	Pumper No. 17	1983 Pierreville-International (diesel) 5000 Litre	265 HP
1904 Queen Street East	Aerial No. 17	1987 Thibault-Mack (diesel) 30 Metre	285 HP
built 1905			
No. 20 Station	Pumper No. 20	1987 Superior-Mack (diesel) 5000 Litre	285 HP
358 Keele Street	Aerial No. 20	1980 Pierreville-Scott (diesel) 30 Metre	265 HP
built 1954	Car 47	1987 Dodge Van (District Chief 7)	
No. 22 Station	Pumper No. 22	1981 Pierreville-International (diesel) 4000 Litre	265 HP
87 Main Street	Aerial No. 22	1982 Pierreville-International (diesel) 30 Metre	265 HP
built 1910			

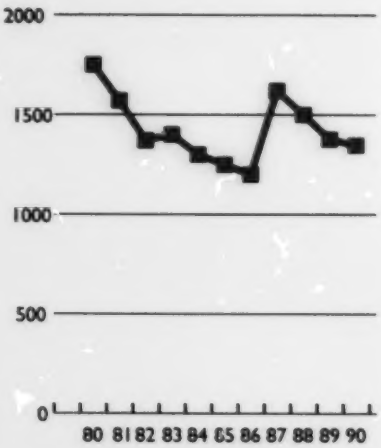
Station/Address	Apparatus	Specifications	Engine
No. 23 Station 240 Howland Avenue built 1910	Pumper No. 23	1982 Pierreville-International (diesel) 5000 Litre	265 HP
No. 24 Station 20 Balmoral Avenue built 1911	Pumper No. 24 Aerial No. 24	1989 Superior-Mack (diesel) 5000 Litre 1982 Pierreville-International (diesel) 30 Metre	285 HP 265 HP
No. 25 Station 65 Hendrick Avenue built 1916	Pumper No. 25 Aerial No. 25	1980 Pierreville Scott (diesel) 5000 Litre 1980 Pierreville-Scott (diesel) 30 Metre	265 HP 265 HP
No. 26 Station 153 Chatham Avenue built 1963	Pumper No. 26 Aerial No. 26 Car 42	1978 Pierreville-Scott (diesel) 5000 Litre 1990 Superior-Mack (diesel) 31 Metre 1987 Dodge Van (District Chief 2)	265 HP 285 HP
No. 27 Station 106 Ascot Avenue built 1915	Pumper No. 27	1981 Pierreville-International (diesel) 4000 Litre	265 HP
No. 28 Station 16 Montgomery Avenue built 1932	Pumper No. 28 Aerial No. 28 Car 46	1989 Superior-Mack (diesel) 5000 Litre 1974 Thibault-Ford (diesel) 30 Metre 1987 Dodge Van (District Chief 6)	285 HP 265 HP
No. 29 Station 641 Eglinton Avenue West built 1932	Pumper No. 29 Aerial No. 29	1973 Pierreville-Ford (diesel) 5000 Litre Foam 1968 LaFrance-Ford (gas) 30 Metre	265 HP 266 HP
No. 30 Station 30 Knox Avenue built 1980: an addition to Fire Academy	Pumper No. 30 Air Supply No. 1	1977 Pierreville-Ford (diesel) 5000 Litre Foam 1983 International (gas)	265 HP 245 HP
No. 31 Station 462 Runnymede Road built 1929	Pumper No. 31 Aerial No. 31	1979 Pierreville-Scott (diesel) 5000 Litre 1968 LaFrance-Ford (gas) 30 Metre	265 HP 266 HP
No. 32 Station Manitoba Drive, C.N.E. built 1922		Temporary station - only used during the Canadian National Exhibition	
No. 33 Station 101 Cibola Avenue Wards Island built 1937; relocated 1960	Pumper No. 33 Pumper	1982 Pierreville-GMC (gas) 4x4 1600 Litre 1970 LaFrance-Ford (diesel) 5000 Litre	165 HP 265 HP
No. 34 Station 3135 Yonge Street built 1931	Pumper No. 34	1982 Pierreville-International (diesel) 5000 Litre	265 HP
No. 35 Station 11 Queen's Quay West built 1972	Fireboat No. 1	1964 32000 Litre Foam (diesel) 16.5 Metre Aerial	1300 HP (twin engines)

Fire Fatalities

Fire Fatalities 1980-1990
Number of Fatalities



The number of residential fires has decreased steadily since 1987 - an encouraging trend.
Number of Fires



Fire Fatalities

Date	Time (HRS)	Location	Occupancy	Cause	Victim	Age
February 1	1645	17 Chestnut Park Road	residential detached	careless smoking	female	80
September 4	2257	599 Runnymede Road	residential semi-detached	self-immolation	male	40
September 8	0107	2507 Dundas St. West	residential rooming house	accidental	male	49
October 17	2232	10 Walmer Road, #604	residential apartment	self-immolation	male	39
November 9	0555	20 Lansdowne Avenue	residential rooming house	arson	male	26

Smoke alarms save lives: Before it was engulfed in flames, this smoke alarm did its job and the occupants of the burning building were able to escape to safety.

Fire Fighting Division

John Kirk, Platoon Chief
A-1 Shift

Jack C. Sharp, Platoon Chief
A-2 Shift

H. A. Ross Perrier, Platoon Chief
B-1 Shift

Alexander M. Ritchie, Platoon Chief
B-2 Shift

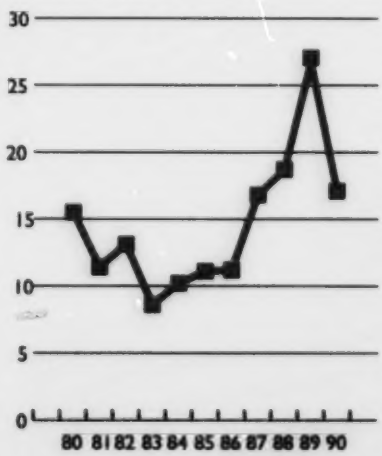
The Fire Fighting Division is the largest division in the Department. Personnel fight fires, perform rescues, administer first aid, protect property, and save lives. They are the ones who endure the hardships and face the dangers. In an emergency situation, they are the ones we count on to protect our lives and our property.

During 1990, Toronto fire fighters responded to a record 40,869 emergency calls. Of this total, about half (20,188) were medical emergencies and 3,337 were false alarms.

Toronto fire fighters extinguished 3,322 fires in 1990. These included 1,942 structure fires, 377 vehicle fires and 1,003 other small outdoor fires. There were 13 multiple alarm fires in 1990 (one third alarm and 12 second alarm fires). The total estimated dollar loss from fire was $16,151,731, down from $26,912,902 in 1989.

There were five fatalities as a result of fires in 1990, with 107 civilian and 166 fire fighter injuries.

Fire losses have decreased for the first time in seven years.
Millions of Current $



Canada's busiest fire apparatus

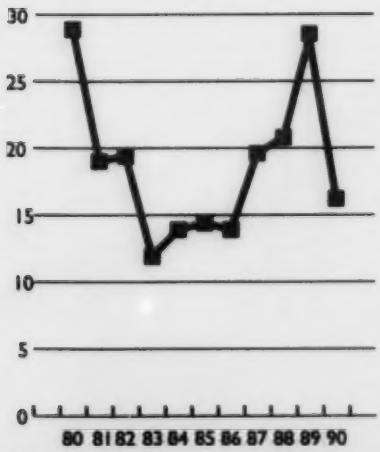
Pumper No.1 of Adelaide Street Station in downtown Toronto gained the title of Canada's busiest fire apparatus by responding to 4,179 calls. The title had been held by Pumper No. 3 of Grosvenor Street Station the year before. Aerial No.7, stationed at 475 Dundas Street East, retained the title of the nation's busiest aerial by responding to 2,811 calls. Station No.7 was Toronto's busiest station.

Number of Alarms of the 10 "Busiest" Fire Apparatus

Apparatus	Total Fires	Medical	False	Misc	Total Other Runs	1990 Total	1989 Total
Pumper 1	287	1,258	255	2,379	3,892	4,179	4,053
Pumper 3	278	1,418	346	2,076	3,840	4,118	4,270
Pumper 4	307	1,023	958	1,352	3,333	3,640	3,521
Pumper 7	305	1,029	989	1,287	3,305	3,610	3,515
Highrise 1	277	13	383	2,390	2,786	3,063	3,214
Pumper 10	200	881	263	1,489	2,633	2,833	2,861
Aerial 7	299	8	1,049	1,455	2,512	2,811	3,002
Pumper 5	198	645	254	1,594	2,493	2,691	2,712
Pumper 11	255	916	336	1,095	2,347	2,602	2,608
Pumper 8	235	941	136	1,001	2,078	2,313	2,351

Duty calls:
It's hard to get a photo of the crews at No. 7 Station - Toronto's busiest.
Photo: Glona Tong

Fire Losses 1980 - 1990
Millions of constant 1990 $ *



* Dollar values adjusted for inflation.

Fire prevention activities

Toronto fire fighters are an essential part of the Department's many activities aimed at reducing the likelihood of fire, and educating the public about its dangers.

Fire crews are involved in the following on-site inspection programs: Get Alarmed Home Inspection, Change Your Clock/Change Your Battery, Occupancy Safety Check, and Pre-Fire Planning and Inspection (PIP). These are described in detail in the Fire Prevention Division report. There is also an explanation of how fire fighters educate adults and children about home fire safety risks and how they support media and public relations efforts.

Supporting worthy causes

The Department has an enviable profile in the community. Again, this is due largely to the tireless efforts of all Toronto Fire Department personnel who give their time to help the needy and less fortunate.

Fire fighters traded their fire clothes for aprons and faced a different kind of heat on a few occasions during 1990. One was to help raise money for McDonald's Children's Charities of Canada on McHappy Day. One dollar from each Big Mac sold by fire fighters was donated to the children's charity.

Each year, members of Local 113 of the International Association of Fire Fighters hold what they call their "Boot Drive" when members visit Toronto shopping malls and ask shoppers to drop donations in fire fighters' protective "hip-waders". The donations help "Jerry's Kids" in the fight against muscular dystrophy.

Toronto fire stations served as drop-off locations for the collection of food by The Daily Bread Food Bank and for damaged children's articles during Kids Care Week.

Fire fighters participated in KidSummer, the Ride-For-Sight parade, ParticipACTION challenges, neighbourhood fun fairs, community days, Children's Aid parties, fire service recognition days and departmental open houses.

Buddy Bear program launched

In addition to their arsenal of fire fighting, heavy rescue and emergency first aid equipment, all Department pumpers and rescue squads were issued "Buddy Bears" in 1990.

To a child, these stuffed animals are often the only familiar and comforting thing to be found in a hectic emergency situation. In many instances, trauma is lessened when children can focus their attention on the toy bear.

The Buddy Bear program is made possible through the financial support of the Toronto Fire Fighters' Association, Local 113 and the Toronto Fire Department.

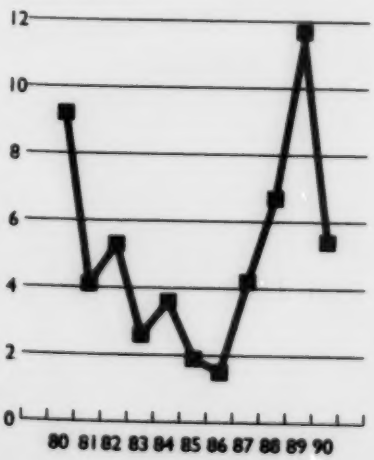
Toronto fire fighters don new look

On 1990 July 9, Toronto fire fighters began exchanging their traditional black turnout coats and high-cut rubber boots for two-piece bunker suits. The shorter jacket and full-length pants are much more than a new look. The bunker suits offer superior thermal protection in excess of 425 degrees Celsius. The pants provide protection to vulnerable areas that were not protected by boots. All fire fighters will be issued bunker suits on a phased-in basis to be completed by 1994. (See page 54, Technical Services Division for more details.)

Fire fighters flip burgers to raise funds for charity at a FoodShare barbecue.

On-duty fire fighters regularly inspect homes as part of the Get Alarmed Home Inspection Program to alert homeowners to potentially hazardous situations.

Losses Due to Arson 1980 - 1990
Millions of Dollars



Colours identify rank

Captains, fire fighters and recruits wear sand-coloured jackets and pants. Helmets remain unchanged: red for captains, black for fire fighters and recruits. Recruits' helmets have large "R"s on them in bright reflective tape.

District and Platoon Chiefs are outfitted in yellow bunker suits and white helmets. Rank is identified by shields on the helmets. Administrative officers (the Fire Chief, Deputy Chief and two Assistant Deputy Chiefs) wear white suits and white helmets. Again, shields on the helmets identify rank. The names of all personnel are spelled out on the back of their jackets in bright orange reflective letters.

Medals and awards for valour

There are certain risks inherent with the fire fighting profession that are generally considered to be part of the job. Because of this, many times, acts of courage and bravery are taken for granted or just go unnoticed.

The Department's highest level of recognition is the Commendation Award. It is presented to those individuals who have performed acts of bravery where there has been a risk to life, or where the actions taken were under severely stressful conditions. It has also been awarded when the actions taken by a fire fighter were so exceptional and effective that a potential tragedy was averted.

Commendation Awards

344 Queen Street East - 1989 December 23
Fire Fighter Karl Oostrom
Fire Fighter John Thompson

Fire fighting involves teamwork. Many times, rescues involve more than one fire fighter. To recognize the participation of the other crew members, the Department awards a Station Citation. It is presented to members who receive Commendation Awards and will hang in their respective fire stations.

Seven other fire fighters received recognition by way of a Letter of Merit. This award is given to fire fighters whose actions exemplified bravery, courage and dedication to duty during a rescue or other serious situation.

Letters of Merit

2240 St. Clair Avenue West - 1989 August 14
Acting Captain Donald Scott
Fire Fighter Grant Boyd
Fire Fighter Scott Nicholson

795 Coxwell Avenue - 1989 September 25
Acting Captain William Closs
Fire Fighter Thomas Heron

344 Queen Street East - 1989 December 23
Fire Fighter Robert Head

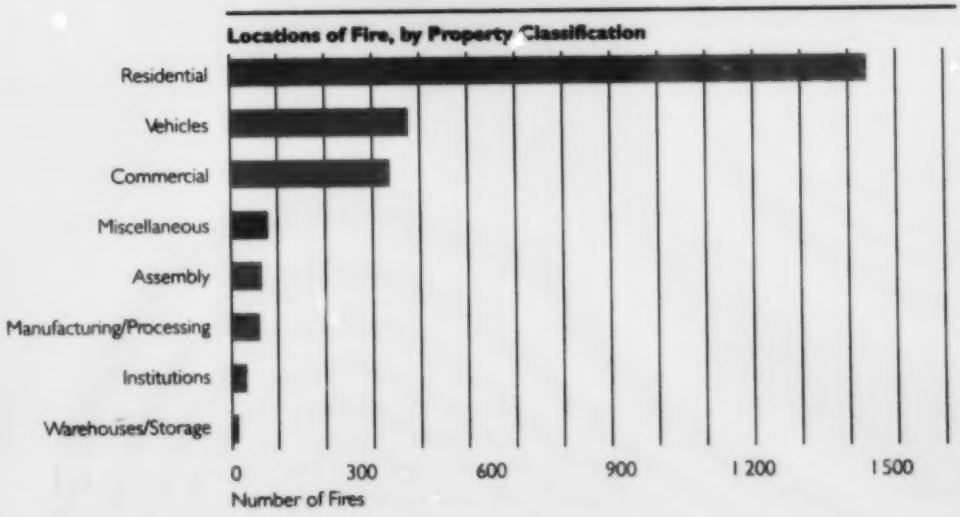
3147 Yonge Street - 1990 May 03
Fire Fighter Stephen Elliott

The Department also awards a Letter of Recognition. This tribute is given to those individuals who have acted in a highly skilled and professional manner, and are well deserving of formal recognition.

Letters of Recognition

2 Kelvin Avenue - 1989 September 05
Captain Gordon Crawford
Fire Fighter Harry Causer

Hosing around:
Fire fighters from No. 7 Station
treat neighbourhood kids to some cool fun
on a hot summer's day.
It's hard to tell who's having more fun
- the kids or the fire fighters!
Photo: Ian MacDonald, Canada Wide



1675 Lakeshore Boulevard East - 1989 October 10
Fire Fighter Brent Smith
Fire Fighter Ronald Broderick

East Side Leslie Street Spit - 1989 November 01
Fire Fighter Royal Bradley

100 Bayview Avenue - 1989 November 28
Fire Fighter Gary Burtney

344 Queen Street East - 1989 December 23
Fire Fighter Scott Connor

265 Balliol Street - 1989 December 29
Fire Fighter Maurice Doyle
Fire Fighter Victor Ebbs

140 Lansdowne Avenue - 1990 February 09
Fire Fighter Dispatcher John Kenny

Opposite 645 King Street East - 1990 May 03
Fire Fighter Iain Kay

There are many other agencies who recognize the courage and bravery of fire fighters. The recipients of the following awards were nominated through the Departmental Rescue and Merit Award Program.

The Ontario Medal for Fire Fighters Bravery

The Ontario Medal for Fire Fighters Bravery is a special decoration that has been established by the Government of Ontario to recognize acts of superlative courage and bravery, without concern for personal safety, performed in the line of duty by members of Ontario fire fighting forces.

The medal design consists of a cross, one of the traditional symbols of valour, and incorporates a crown, a circle of maple leaves, the trillium and symbolic flames. It is gold-plated sterling silver with red and white enamel.

On 1990 November 14, the Lieutenant Governor, The Honourable Lincoln Alexander presented Ontario Medals for Fire Fighters Bravery and Provincial Scrolls to City of Toronto Fire Fighters Karl Oostrom and John Thompson.

Karl Oostrom
1989 Fire Fighter of the Year

Karl Oostrom and John Thompson

When crews arrived at 344 Queen Street East on 1989 December 23, they found panic-stricken residents jumping from second-storey windows of the Rupert Hotel. The orange glow of flames lit up the neighbourhood and could be seen for blocks.

Fire Fighters John Thompson and Robert Head quickly manoeuvred a 5-metre ladder to a second-storey window. Thompson entered the smoke-filled room while Head ran to get a 38mm hose line. With neither the protection of a hose line nor a backup, Fire Fighter Thompson conducted an initial search of the dangerously hot room. Fire Fighter Head returned with a charged hose line enabling Thompson to battle the flames raging just outside the room, while Head conducted a secondary search.

At the same time as Fire Fighters Thompson and Head were conducting their search, Fire Fighters Karl Oostrom and Scott Connor entered the building through a window in the adjacent room. After completing the search, Oostrom went into the hallway. Fire Fighter Thompson, who was knocking down the flames overhead, tripped over a semi-conscious victim lying in the hall.

The four fire fighters grabbed hold of the very large male victim and carried him to the window where two other fire fighters climbed the ladder to receive the victim. The victim, who weighed more than 110 kilograms, was passed out the window and carried down the ladder to waiting ambulance crews.

John Thompson
1989 Fire Fighter of the Year

Fire fighters John Thompson and Karl Oostrom are congratulated by The Honourable Lincoln Alexander, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, Fire Chief Walter Shanahan and Solicitor General Michael Farnan after receiving the Ontario Medal for Fire Fighters Bravery.

Off-duty fire fighters frequently donate their time to the community. In this case, a fire fighter searches for a missing child.

Fire Fighters Karl Oostrom and John Thompson also shared 1989 Fire Fighter of the Year honours for this rescue.

Fire Fighter of the Year Award

The Junior Board of Trade/Toronto Jaycees named City of Toronto Fire Fighters Sean O'Hearn, Karl Oostrom and John Thompson as the 1989 recipients of the Fire Fighter of the Year Award.

The award recipients are selected by a panel of media judges from a short list of candidates suggested by the Department. This is the eleventh year that this community group has recognized the courageous actions of our fire fighters.

Sean O'Hearn

Smoke and flames were rolling out the second floor windows at 84 Empire Avenue as fire fighting crews arrived in the early hours of 1989 March 8. They were informed that a person was trapped on the third floor directly above the raging fire. As fire fighters began to attack from the inside, fire fighters outside were experiencing great difficulties with extremely icy conditions, overhanging branches and downed live electrical wires.

Fire Fighter Sean O'Hearn raced up a ladder to the steep icy roof. Just as he got onto the roof, an electrical wire began arcing against his ladder, thus eliminating any chance of retreat.

He made his way in through a third floor dormer window just above the fire. Unable to see because of the thick, black smoke, O'Hearn began a sweep search of the room and located an unconscious male victim lying face down on the floor. Fire Fighter O'Hearn struggled with the large, heavy man and began shouting for assistance as he dragged the victim to the stairs.

Within seconds, other fire fighters met up with O'Hearn. Despite the victim's considerable weight and size, fire fighters were able to quickly carry him down the narrow staircase through the heat and smoke to waiting ambulance crews.

Sean O'Hearn
1989 Fire Fighter of the Year

Fire Services Exemplary Service Medal

Her Majesty The Queen signed Letters Patent on 1985 August 29 to create the Fire Services Exemplary Service Medal. This is a national award that recognizes long and outstanding service and is awarded to personnel with twenty years' service of a nature that is "characterized by good conduct, industry and efficiency that serves as a model to others."

Department recipients are nominated by Fire Chief Walter Shanahan. In 1990, 24 Toronto fire fighters received the medal presented on behalf of the Governor General of Canada at Investiture Ceremonies.

Ontario Fire Services Long Service Medal

First awarded in 1971, the Fire Services Long Service Medal is an expression of public appreciation for the dedication and hard work of Ontario fire fighters. It is officially recognized by the Province of Ontario and is included as a regulation in the Fire Marshals Act.

Twenty-seven Toronto fire fighters received this medal in 1990.

First aid team scores fourth consecutive victory

Almost half the calls to Toronto fire fighters in 1990 were medical emergencies. Usually the first of the three emergency services to arrive on the scene, fire fighters often administer basic life support (CPR) or first aid. As part of their training, all Toronto fire fighters receive certification in first aid and cardio-pulmonary resuscitation. Each Department pumper and rescue squad carries an oxygen ventilator and all vehicles carry first aid supplies as standard equipment.

Fire Fighters Paul Versace and Hugh Mark demonstrate their award-winning life-saving technique.

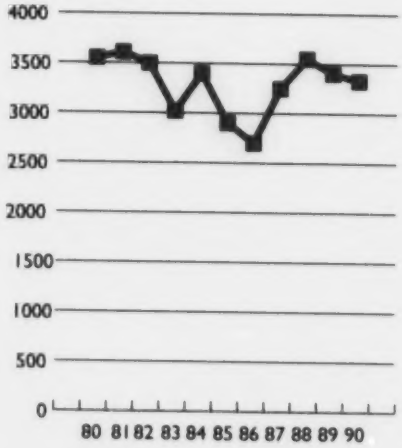
Fire Fighter Karl Oostrom hands a victim of the Rupert Hotel fire to Fire Fighter Don McComack (driver, car 44) and Fire Fighter Ross McCannell (driver, Pumper 10). Fire Fighter Oostrom was one of three City of Toronto fire fighters to be named Fire Fighter of the Year by the Junior Board of Trade/Toronto Jaycees.

Thanks:
For years, volunteer members of the Box 12 Association have provided refreshments to fire fighters and other emergency personnel at multiple alarm incidents.

With all this job-related experience and training, it's not surprising that Toronto fire fighters have a tradition of winning competitions. For the second year in a row, the team of Fire Fighters Paul Versace of Pumper No.4 and Hugh Mark of Pumper No.8, B-2 Shift, were recognized for their expertise.

The 20th St. John Ambulance Ontario Council Annual Open First Aid Competition was held at Fort York Armouries on 1990 April 19. The Toronto team won the Levitt Safety Shield for the best fire fighters' team in the competition for the fourth consecutive year. The competition included teams from the military, Provincial Police, the mining industry, nuclear generating stations, other fire departments and the St. John Ambulance.

Malicious False Alarms 1980 - 1990
Number of Responses



Multiple alarms

An incident that requires ten or more apparatus and crews to bring under control is called a multiple alarm. In 1990, there were 13 multiple alarm fires, down from 24 in 1989. Only one of these incidents escalated to third alarm status, the other 12 were second alarm fires. The large drop in multiple alarm fires can be attributed, in part, to the quick response times, as well as, to the efficiency and hard work of our fire fighting crews.

Major blazes of 1990

Although we did not have the "spectacular" fires of previous years, the following three incidents received a fair amount of attention from the media.

33 Gerrard Street West - April 12 - 1713 hours

A fire at the 26-storey Delta Chelsea Inn was the first of a series of three downtown hotel fires in three days. Hotels were issued a warning from Deputy Chief Joseph Underwood because it was believed that the fires were the work of one person.

The one thousand room Delta Chelsea Inn was evacuated as fire fighters battled the blaze that destroyed the entire tenth floor hallway and sent thick black smoke billowing throughout the building. Extra crews were brought in to assist with the evacuation of hundreds of guests and to ventilate the building. It was determined that the fire started in a fold-up cot in a tenth floor hallway. Three civilians and two fire fighters were injured, treated and released from hospital. Damage was estimated at $120,000.

3048 Dundas Street West - July 19 - 2158 hours

Fire crews were four blocks away when they saw the orange glow of flames lighting up the night sky. When they arrived on the scene, flames were shooting out of all the second and third floor windows. A neighbour reported hearing three or four explosions in the building that contained empty apartments above appliance and book stores.

District Chief Bruce Minaker immediately called for assistance and the response was boosted to a second alarm. A short time later, the incident reached third alarm status when more crews were called to contain the fire.

The blaze was brought under control in about two hours and no one was injured. The estimated damage caused by Toronto's only third alarm fire of the year was $500,000. The cause of the fire was determined to be arson.

10 Walmer Road - October 17 - 2232 hours

One man died and his wife and their two children suffered severe burns when they were trapped in a blazing sixth floor apartment in the Annex area.

Fire crews knocked down the flames blocking the entrance way and pulled the mother and her two daughters from the burning apartment.

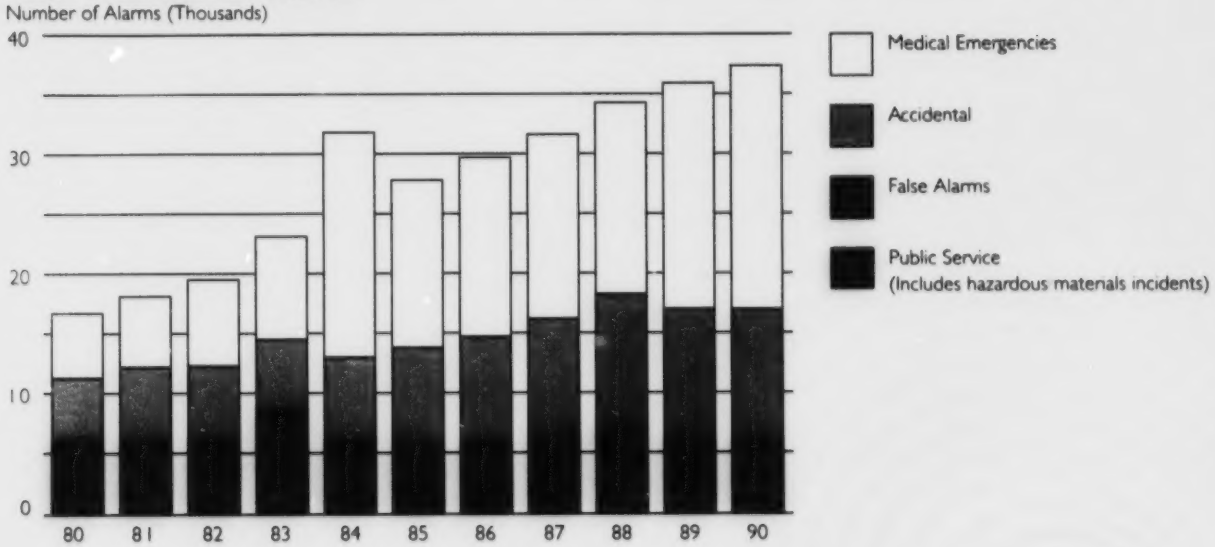
The two young survivors of the fire were the first recipients of Buddy Bears. The children were present at the official launch of the Buddy Bear program on 1990 December 18 along with Mayor Art Eggleton, Fire Chief Walter Shanahan,

Menazh Rashidiad, 12, and her sister Menoush, 8, were the first recipients of Buddy Bears after they were rescued from their burning apartment. The two girls are joined by Local 113 President Fire Fighter Mark Fitzsimmons, Sparky, Mayor Eggleton and Chief Shanahan at the official launch of the Buddy Bear Program.

Platoon Chief John Kirk and Aide John Thompson using the mobile command centre from Highrise 1 in the lobby of the Delta Chelsea Inn.

Local 113 President Mark Fitzsimmons and Dr. Arlette Lefebvre, a staff psychiatrist with the Hospital for Sick Children. (Please refer to the report on the Buddy Bear Program on page 16.)

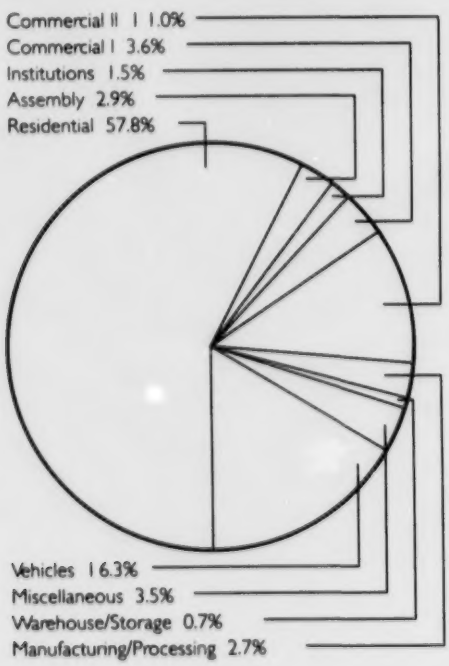
Alarms - Other than Fire 1980-1990



Multiple Alarms

Date	Time (HRS)	Address	Occupancy	Cause	Alarm Level
March 7	0519	710 Spadina Ave.	apartment building	accidental	2
March 15	1724	295 Shuter St. Apt. 917	apartment building	faulty electrical	2
April 12	1713	33 Gerrard St. W.	hotel	arson	2
April 14	1823	542 Keele St.	hay sheds	undetermined	2
April 17	2124	489 King St. E.	photo lab	faulty electrical	2
May 3	1253	18 King St. E.	office building	faulty electrical	2
May 19	0214	2310 Gerrard St. E.	rail yard	arson	2
May 20	2128	705 Queen St. E.	convenience store	arson	2
July 19	2158	3048 Dundas St. W.	retail stores/apartments	arson	3
October 9	0124	666 Yonge St.	restaurant/apartments	arson	2
October 17	2232	10 Walmer Rd. #604	apartment building	arson	2
November 9	0144	525 University Ave.	parking garage	arson	2
December21	0310	998 Eglinton Ave. W	retail store/apartments	under investigation	2

Fires by Property Classification



Fire Prevention Division

Fire safety inspections of residential, commercial, industrial and institutional occupancies, and public education are two of many weapons employed by the Toronto Fire Department in its fight against fire. Both strategies have proven effective in reducing fire fatalities, injuries and property loss.

The Fire Prevention Division has witnessed many changes in the past twenty years. Notable during the past two decades was the introduction of new municipal by-laws for fire safety and enforcement during the 1970s, the increase in public demand for education and enforcement, and the introduction of the Ontario Fire Code (which included a retrofit section for rooming houses, assembly occupancies and health facilities) in the '80s.

Despite the tremendous increase in workload and responsibilities for members of the division that resulted from the introduction of the Fire Code, there had been no increase in staffing to compensate for these changes. In 1990, as public demand for education and enforcement of fire safety continued to grow at a rapid rate, City Council approved the addition of ten new inspectors. Another ten inspectors will be added before the end of 1992.

With the welcome addition of new inspectors, the division's total staff complement stands at 47. The addition of new staff has had a stabilizing effect, allowing for a more proactive and aggressive approach to the creation of new programs and the enchancement of existing ones.

John W. Collins
Director of Fire Prevention Division

Ontario Fire Code enforced

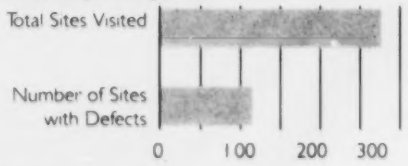
Through the enforcement of the Ontario Fire Code, fire incidences can be significantly reduced and property losses minimized.

In the wake of the tragic Rupert Hotel fire, the Department intensified its rooming house inspection program to ensure that all Fire Code violations are corrected and to educate owners of their responsibilities concerning fire safety. As a result of inspections and through complaints made by neighbours or by tenants themselves, staff are continually made aware of a growing number of illegal rooming houses (brought about, in part, by the need for more low cost rental housing in Toronto).

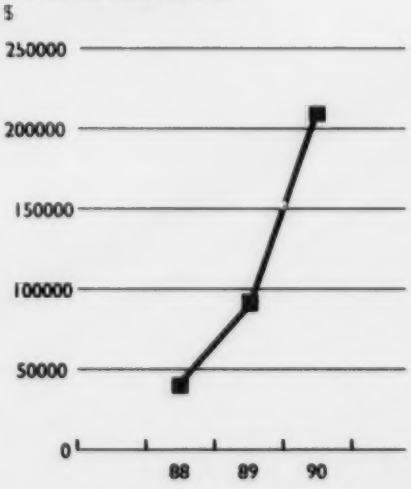
Generally, building owners willingly comply with the requirements of the Fire Code. However, it is sometimes necessary to utilize the legal process to extract cooperation. In 1990, $208,975 in fines were levied in 646 code violation convictions.

The Toronto Fire Department and the Toronto Transit Commission set up a joint inspection force to inspect Toronto's 44 subway stations to ensure a reasonable level of life safety and compliance with the Fire Code. As a result of these inspections, maintenance schedules have been enhanced and recommendations for higher levels of life safety are being investigated.

Safety Checks for Assembly Occupancies



Total Fines from Fire Code Prosecutions



Building Code

Fire inspection staff are responsible for the inspection of all fire protection equipment such as fire alarm and voice communication systems, sprinkler systems, and standpipe systems that are installed in both newly constructed buildings and renovated premises. Equipment must be installed and operational in compliance with the Ontario Building Code prior to occupancy. The complexity of state-of-the-art fire systems means that inspectors continually upgrade their training.

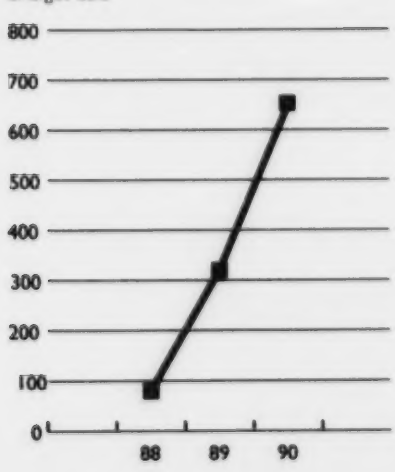
Assembly occupancy checks

Places where people gather in large numbers represent a special fire safety risk. To ensure that patrons of movie theatres, bars, stadiums and the like are not at risk, fire fighting District Chiefs have, for many years, inspected such premises during peak operating periods for instances of overcrowding or unsafe conditions such as inoperative fire alarms and locked or blocked exits.

The careless use of cooking equipment is the number one cause of fires in Toronto.

Fire Prevention Education and Training Officer Brian Stewart demonstrates the use of an extinguisher at a Fire Prevention Week event.

Number of Charges Laid for Fire Code Violations



Routine Fire Code inspections are conducted under the Pre-Fire Inspection Program (PIP). Specially trained, in-service fire fighters indentify any Fire Code infractions while they make detailed drawings of building floor plans. Currently, PIP crews are working on Toronto's underground pedestrian mall system.

INFORMATION SECTION

The Fire Department Information Section is responsible for coordinating information services within the Department, public relations, liaising with the media, public fire safety education programs and the Department museum. The section is managed by Chief Information Officer Doug Trussler and includes three information officers.

Douglas K. Trussler
Chief Information Officer

PUBLIC RELATIONS FUNCTIONS

Good public relations are essential if the Department is to succeed in its goals. Consequently, section staff are at the centre of many public events that involve the Department, coordinating the activities of other Fire Department divisions and working with event organizers, members of the public and the media. The information section is also responsible for photographing and video-taping major fires, training simulations, department events and producing a number of internal departmental materials, including this annual report.

EDUCATING THE PUBLIC

The Toronto Fire Department will literally go door to door to promote fire safety in the home. As part of the Get Alarmed Home Inspection Program, in-service fire fighting crews conduct home inspections in City wards that have the greatest incidence of fire.

The importance of installing and maintaining smoke alarms is central to all public education efforts. During Fire Prevention Week in October, fire fighters blitz all areas of the City to alert homeowners to the importance of smoke alarms. A free smoke alarm is given to residents whose homes were not previously protected with one, and in cases where the batteries in existing smoke alarms are dead, replacement batteries are left as part of the "Change Your Clock/Change Your Battery" promotion.

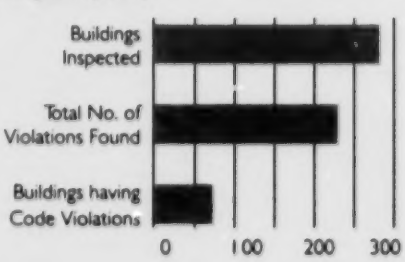
Fire Prevention staff staged 185 seminars in 1990, attracting more than 7,500 participants. Topics covered included emergency evacuation procedures, home fire prevention, fire alarm systems, malicious and false alarms, and Christmas fire safety. Presentations were tailored to the needs of particular groups.

MEDIA RELATIONS A PRIORITY

Much of what the public knows about the Toronto Fire Department it learns from reading the newspapers, watching television or listening to the radio. Media support, therefore, is crucial to the success of many of the Department's safety initiatives.

In appreciation, the Information Section and Training Division, in cooperation with Local 113, stage Media Appreciation Day at the Fire Academy. This event allows fire fighters and members of the media to gain a better understanding of each other's roles. Following a presentation on the Department's structure, policies and practices, media don full turnout gear (including SCBA) and try their hand at being a fire fighter. They ride in an aerial tower platform, operate a pressurized hose line, go through a burning building, and fight a small oil-fed fire.

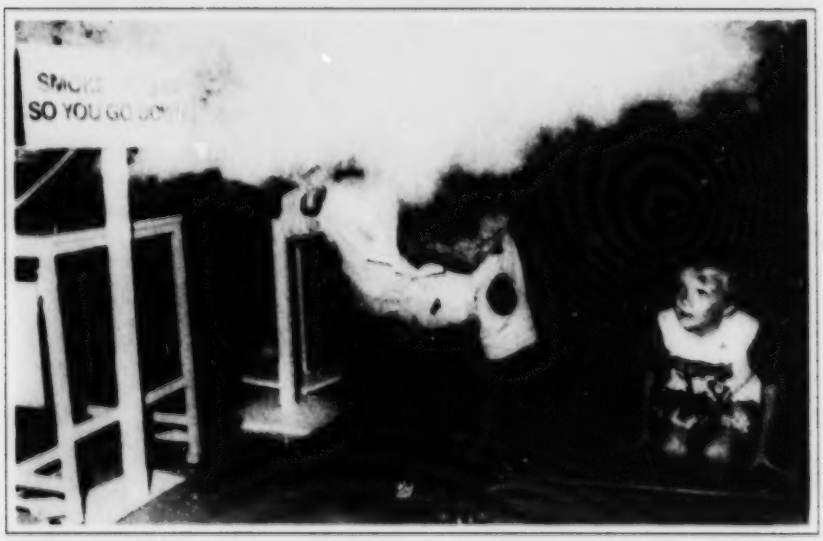
Pre-Fire Planning and Inspection Program (P.I.P.)



In recognition of the importance of maintaining a good working relationship with Toronto's press, Information Section staff ensure that media have access to accurate information as quickly as possible.
Here, Information Officer Scott Cowden responds to questions from CityTV reporter Avi Lewis.

Visitors to the Fire Academy are given a demonstration of a rooftop rescue.

A fire fighter at Fire Station No. 32 shows a child how to escape from a smoke-filled room.



Recognition and awards

The Department's fire fighters get their greatest sense of satisfaction from knowing that they've given their best - no other thanks are necessary. However, when fire fighters perform exceptional acts of bravery, extra recognition is merited.

The Department's Rescue and Merit Awards program is coordinated by the Information Section staff. Using forms developed by the section, officers submit reports of fire fighter bravery and exceptional acts. An information officer follows up on these reports with personal interviews with the people involved and sends an impartial account to the Awards Committee for review.

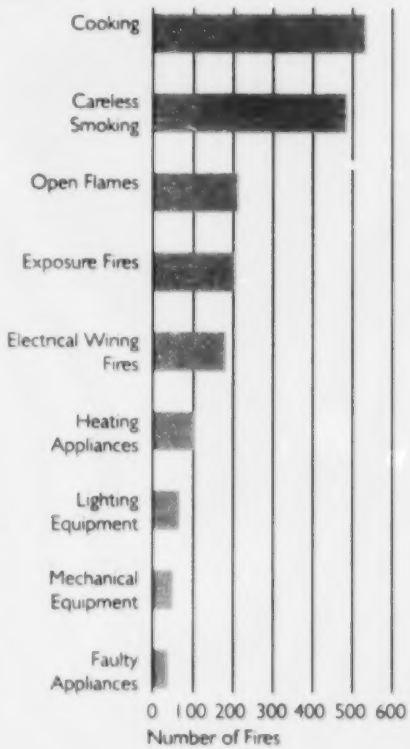
In addition to departmental awards, the Awards Committee also nominates eligible fire fighters for numerous external awards such as the Junior Board of Trade Toronto Jaycees Fire Fighter of the Year, the Ontario Medal for Fire Fighters Bravery and the Ontario Fire Marshal's Fire Prevention Public Education Awards. In conjunction with the Training Division, the Information Section also coordinates recruit graduation ceremonies, medal investitures and departmental open houses.

Fire safety school program

The Department's school program teaches fire safety to school children in junior kindergarten to grade three. Youngsters are very receptive to instruction on what to do in case of fire, how and when to call the Fire Department, the need for smoke alarms, and the importance of preparing a fire escape plan. Ideally, this information will be shared with parents and siblings.

In 1990, on-duty fire fighters visited 60 schools to talk about fire safety with more than 13,000 children. After the 20-minute presentation, the children were given an opportunity to explore fire fighting equipment - always a crowd pleaser!

Most Common Sources of Ignition



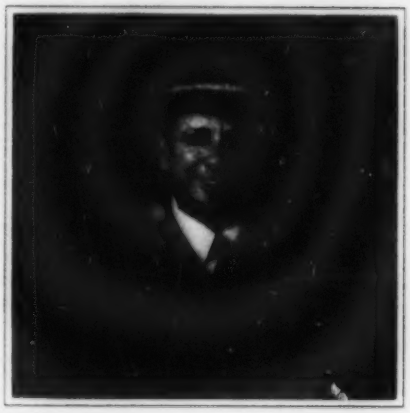
Chief-for-a-Day: Deaman Potvin, 6, from Bowmore Road Public School filled in for Chief Shanahan as the winner of the Department's annual Chief-for-a-Day contest. As part of his duties, "Chief" Deaman met with his senior officers and inspected the fire boat and other apparatus.
To enter the contest, children in the City's 159 elementary schools are given home escape plans to complete with the assistance of their family. Each school then sends one entry into the random draw for the grand prize of Chief-for-a-Day.

Fire Fighter Bruce Alexander fields questions from an eager group of school children.

Sparky meets some young friends at the KidSummer media kickoff at SkyDome.

Training Division

The Training Division ensures that fire fighters develop and maintain the required knowledge and skills to control and prevent fire, perform rescues, practice first aid and control hazardous materials incidents.



William T. Mount
Director of Training Division

Learning throughout career

Fire fighting is a life-long learning process. Recruits and veterans alike are taught the theory and practical applications of fire fighting and fire prevention at the largest and most innovative training facility of its kind in the country - the Toronto Fire Academy.

Headquarters for the Training, Technical Services and Medical Divisions, the complex has an active fire station, Number 30, as well as a museum and memorial garden. Its training facilities are impressive: a 500-seat auditorium, a seven-storey indoor/outdoor training tower, several classrooms equipped with audio-visual aids, a three-storey "smoke house" and several other outdoor amenities used in realistic training simulations.

Training activities vary from year to year depending on the need and priority for the many courses offered at the Academy.

Recruit training

Recruit training begins with eight weeks of intensive practical and theoretical training at the Fire Academy. During this period, the recruits are introduced to all the subjects required for basic fire fighting and fire prevention and are certified in CPR and first aid.

Following this initial training, recruits are assigned to one of the support divisions or to a multiple apparatus fire station for a 16-week practical training period. Recruits assigned to fire suppression and rescue follow a detailed program of in-station training while working as regular crew members. This practical training is followed by a one-week re-evaluation at the Academy prior to graduation. In 1990, 97 recruits graduated to become the newest members of the Department.

Specialized apparatus and equipment

A major focus of in-service training is on familiarizing staff with the Department's specialized apparatus and equipment.

During 1990, 144 fire fighters honed their auto-extrication skills using both the Holmatro Heavy Hydraulic and the newly introduced Holmatro Magnum series of rams with enhanced strength and increased applications. The crews practised their skills on 60 scrapped automobiles that were procured for this purpose.

Twenty fire fighters were trained in the use and maintenance of the ArcAir Slice Pak, a tool which uses pure oxygen and exothermic cutting rods to slice through masonry blocks or metals.

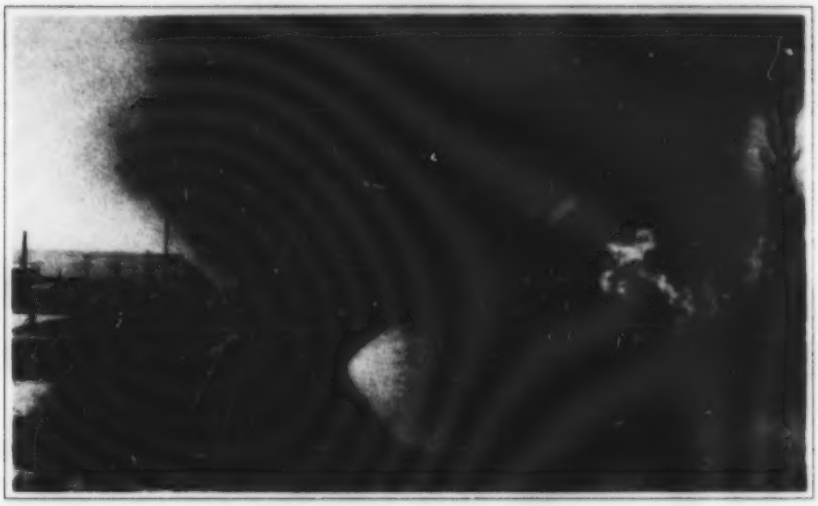
Other instruction given during 1990 included courses for Chief's Aides, Pre-Fire Planning and Inspection (PIP), and a four-week hazardous materials training program for which the division coordinated a chlorine gas leak simulation.

Recertification verifies professional competence

In accordance with federal, provincial and municipal legislation, the Training Division implemented a Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) course for instructors. Thirty-six officers received training in the administration of this program which qualified them as WHMIS leaders. These officers will, in turn, instruct their staff in the WHMIS program.

Instructor's Certification Programs were also developed for in-service certification of crew members in the operation of the Bronto Skylift Aerial Tower and the new Smeal Aerial.

An oil-fed fire known as the "Christmas tree" is one of the first fires that recruits face during their training.



From the wrecker's yard to the fire ground: Crews practice their auto extrication skills on 60 scrapped automobiles.

Training Officer David Ross provides instruction and certification on the Department's new Smeal aerial.

Driver training and education continues to be another priority throughout a fire fighter's career. During their training period, each recruit must complete the Professional Driver Improvement Course. Fire fighters' driving skills are monitored throughout their careers through the Check Ride program.

Fire fighters are required to undergo yearly recertification in the operation of self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and cardiopulmonary resuscitation. In 1990, 652 fire fighters were recertified in the use of SCBA.

Training records

The Training Division developed a comprehensive computerized record keeping system which is slated for implementation in two phases in 1991. The first phase will introduce hard copy reports and records of all training. The second phase will computerize all training records to provide quick and easy access to any fire fighter's current training status.

Driver training and education is given a high priority during the recruit training period. Fire fighters' driving skills are monitored throughout their careers with the Check Ride Program.

Training Officer Kevin Denby demonstrates the use of a Scott 4.5 SCBA to a recruit class at the Training Academy.
In 1990, the majority of training activities focused on recruit training, formal training and certification in new and specialized equipment, updating ongoing certification in self-contained breathing apparatus, CPR, first aid and driver training.

Seconds count.
Rescue crews work quickly to free a trapped accident victim.

Communications Division

The Communications Division maintains an around the clock lifesaving link between the Department and the community it protects.

The division's dispatchers processed 40,869 emergency calls during 1990, an increase of 590 calls or 1.5 per cent over 1989.

The majority of calls are received through Metro Toronto's enhanced 9-1-1 emergency telephone system which, in addition to identifying the caller's telephone number, also tells dispatchers if the call came from a residence, business or pay telephone. With this detailed information at their fingertips, dispatchers can pinpoint the location of an emergency (this is especially useful if the caller is unfamiliar with the area, incoherent, not fluent in English, or unable to talk during the crisis).

Other sources of alarms are the Department's emergency telephone number and calls from the direct lines of other agencies such as Metro Ambulance Services, Toronto Transit Control and Toronto Hydro. People who need assistance can also report an emergency by using the public emergency telephone located outside each fire station. This would only be necessary if the fire station was vacant because all the apparatus were responding to another emergency.

Vera U. Maute
Director of Communications Division

Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD)

CAD provides both dispatchers and fire fighters with vast amounts of information, greatly enhancing their ability to quickly process emergency calls.

To initiate an alarm, the dispatcher enters the proper address, common name (eg. SkyDome) or intersection into CAD which will verify the address and will also provide a list of possible duplicate or similar-sounding street names. This allows the dispatcher to question the caller further to ensure that the address is correct. CAD also contains a database of all streets in Metropolitan Toronto, so that if the incident address is outside the boundaries of the City of Toronto, the dispatcher can notify the appropriate fire department via the 9-1-1 system.

When the address has been verified, CAD will list the two closest fire stations and note any fire fighter warnings, such as the location of hazardous materials on the premises. The dispatcher will then select the number and type of apparatus required. CAD then proposes the closest available apparatus that best matches the dispatcher's selection.

Following apparatus selection, CAD sends a dispatch printout to all fire stations involved. The dispatcher, in the meantime, sends a voice message over the stations' public address system. When the dispatch has been electronically acknowledged, the dispatcher's screen and the status display are electronically updated to indicate the response.

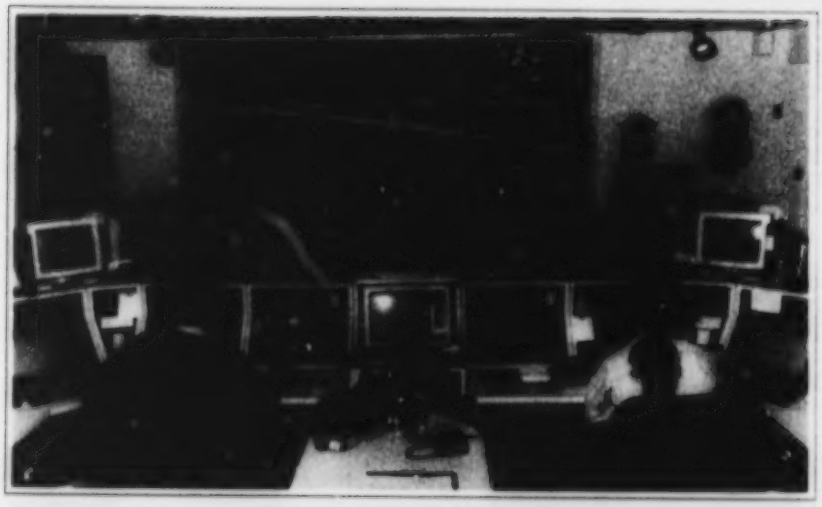
Emergency Fire Service Plan

The Metropolitan Toronto Emergency Fire Service Plan was developed as a mutual aid plan for Metro fire departments with the objective of maximizing fire fighting resources. The Communications Division's Tactical Area is the centre for the coordination of large scale incidents requiring apparatus from Metro-area municipalities.

The plan is activated when the Fire Chief at the scene of a major incident deems his resources inadequate for the proper management and control of the incident.

This is where is all starts Toronto Fire Control.

The majority of calls for assistance come to the Department through the enhanced 9-1-1 telephone system. The detailed information that is available through this system gives dispatchers the exact location of an emergency and the origin of the call.



Platoon Chief's Aide Jody Merrifield checks information in Command 40.

Platoon Chief Ross Perrier points out the location of fire fighting resources in Metro Toronto to Data Resource Dispatcher Bev Bain. Large-scale incidents that require apparatus from Metro-area fire departments are coordinated in the Communications Division's Tactical Area.

Capital improvements

Maintaining the division's position on the leading edge of fire fighting technology requires continual review and updating of our equipment.

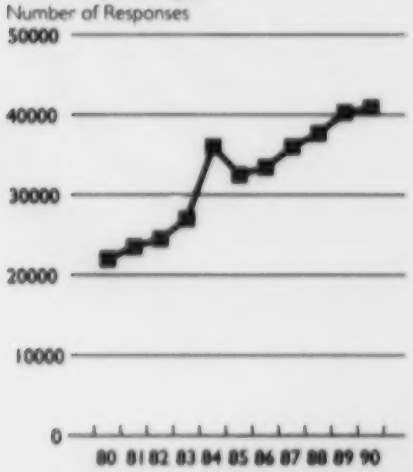
In 1990, two new types of headsets were introduced to improve communications at a fire scene.

For the pump panel operator, a headset and boom-type microphone replaced the radio handsets on the outside of the vehicle. This headset isolates pump noise and allows the operator to hear all radio traffic at the incident scene.

Aerial tower crews were also equipped with a headset and bone conductor microphone attachment for their portable radios. This allows effective, hands-free communication in full protective gear.

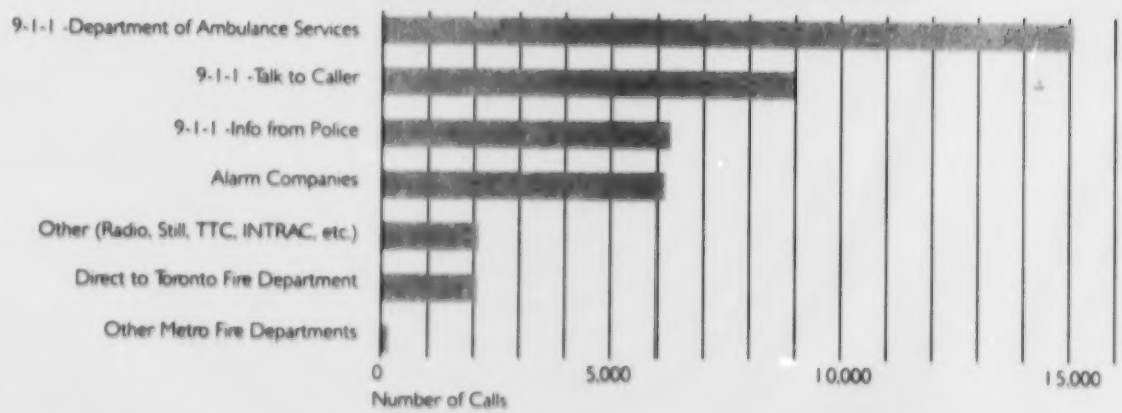
The purchase of dictaphone digital call check units completed the upgrade of voice recording equipment. Located at each dispatch position, call check is a message repeater system that continuously records all calls and allows the dispatcher to replay a message to verify critical information.

The number of responses continue to rise from year to year.



The new headset and boom-type microphone isolates pump noise and allows the operator to hear all radio traffic at the incident site.

Origin of Emergency Calls to Toronto Fire Department



Medical Division

Caring for both the physical and emotional well-being of fire fighters is the responsibility of the Department's Medical Division. The division's activities break down into three major areas of involvement: health, safety and fitness. These functions are carried out respectively by a full-time physician and medical director, safety officer and fitness coordinator.

Early in 1990, Medical Director Dr. J. Terence Bates and his staff participated in a strategic planning session to more clearly define the division's mission and goals at the beginning of a new decade. As always, the health and well-being of our fire fighters is the Medical Division's primary concern. The strategic planning session resulted in a more focused approach to achieving this all important objective.

The daily clinic held at the Toronto Fire Academy plays a key role in caring for fire fighters. In 1990, 2,161 visits were made to the clinic, a decrease of four per cent from 1989. On average, about about 66 staff members (approximately 5.5 per cent of the work force) were absent at any one time - an improvement over previous years.

J. Terence Bates, MD, MPH
Director of Medical Division

Hearing conservation program

During the summer of 1990, division staff conducted a study of the noise levels that fire fighters are exposed to at different locations on the apparatus, under various engine conditions. Noise measurements were taken on all in-service apparatus. Generally, exposure calculations indicated that the noise was within current guidelines. One outcome of this testing has been the issuance of more than 200 sets of hearing protectors.

Hepatitis B immunization

Often called upon to assist victims at fire scenes and accidents, fire fighters face an increased risk from communicable diseases such as AIDS and Hepatitis B; both of which are transmitted through body fluids. As of December 1990, 433 fire fighters had received the entire Hepatitis B immunization series (three injections over a six-month period) and an additional 119 fire fighters were in the process of completing the series. Follow-up blood tests are required to confirm immunity. In the small number of cases where immunity did not develop, further follow-up is undertaken.

From the point of view of both prevention and compensation, it is important to examine the relationship between occupation and disease: establishing reasons for why certain diseases occur is not an easy task.

The Industrial Disease Standards Panel of the Ontario Ministry of Labour is currently conducting a mortality study of all Metro fire departments to determine if, indeed, there is an excess number of fire fighter deaths from such diseases as cancer, coronary artery disease, or in fact, any other disease.

The relationship between psychological problems and previous exposure to a "critical incident" (eg. accident, suicide, death of a child) is under investigation by an independent authority and the results will be available in 1991.

Cardiac Rehabilitation Program

In the interest of bringing fire fighters who have suffered heart disease back into full, active service, the Department has established an evaluation procedure to determine job return readiness. The evaluation is an assessment of overall health with particular emphasis on cardiac function and includes the opinions of the Department physician and attending specialists.

Of the nine fire fighters who were evaluated in 1990, one returned to active duty while the others were placed in physically less strenuous positions or decided to retire.

The Tug Boat Pull, a ParticipACTION event in friendly competition with the Metro Toronto Police, shows what fire fighters are made of.

Fire fighters require strength, agility and endurance to effectively perform their duties. Here, a 10-metre ladder, weighing approximately 53 kilograms is manoeuvred into position.

Employee Assistance Program

The Employee Assistance Program (EAP) works in consultation with the Medical Division to help fire fighters resolve problems of a personal nature. EAP counsellors receive special training as primary contact persons who provide support and who can also refer clients to appropriate professional services. The program runs at arm's length of both the departmental administration and Local 113. Personnel who seek the assistance of a counsellor are assured total confidentiality.

Safety Officer George Coppin has continued to play a vital role in the Department's efforts to reduce job-related safety risks. Education, through safety bulletins and presentations, is just one of the avenues used to achieve this goal. Other activities include accident investigation, the review of all exposure and injury reports, and trouble-shooting possible hazards.

Healthy lifestyle encouraged

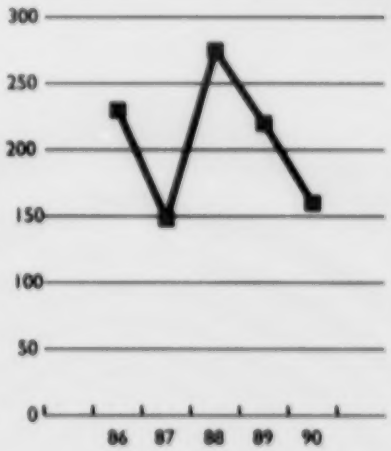
Fire fighters are encouraged to pursue a healthy lifestyle throughout their careers. In fact, would-be recruits are advised to participate in a supervised exercise and training program to prepare for the Department's fitness assessment and physical abilities tests.

Once they've been taken on as recruits, probationary fire fighters are put through daily 45-minute workouts by Fitness Coordinator Terry Buckley. Recruits also receive lectures on important health issues such as back care, nutrition, cardio-respiratory fitness and strength training.

Regular fitness assessments and personalized exercise programs are available to fire fighters to ensure that they remain in peak physical and mental condition.

Fire fighters were among the nearly 100 runners who took part in the ever-popular Emergency Services 9-1-1 Run, an annual 9.11 kilometre race and five kilometre race that pits fire fighters against police and ambulance personnel and is hosted by the Toronto Fire Department.

Number of Fire Fighters Injured Per Year

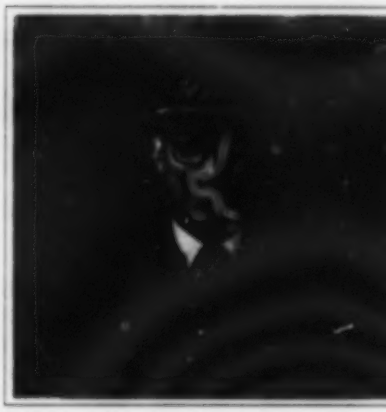


Platoon Chief Alex Ritchie (in dark t-shirt, left) and Captain John Stevenson were among the almost 100 runners who took part in the annual 9-1-1 Emergency Services Run.

Inspector Pierre Fnebe keeps fit. Fire fighters are encouraged to pursue a healthy lifestyle throughout their careers.

Fire Planning and Operations Research Division

The Fire Planning and Operations Research Division is continually expanding and updating the Department's map book and geographical database files in order to provide fire fighters with the most up-to-date information possible. Division staff support the operation of the Computer Aided Dispatch System, coordinate the Pre-fire Inspection and Planning (PIP) program, and collect and maintain operational data. The administration of the Hazardous Materials Program and the management of a variety of other special projects are also controlled from this division.



Rommit P. Gaade
Director of Fire Planning and Operations Research Division

PIP INSPECTIONS CONTINUE

In 1990, PIP crews from six apparatus inspected 282 addresses, the majority of which were commercial occupancies. Since the inception of the PIP program in 1982, a total of 6,811 municipal addresses have been inspected. All floorplans and occupancy details of inspected premises have been put onto a set of 470 microfiche that are carried in each command vehicle.

With the aid of a digitized map that was specially created for the project, division staff began pre-fire planning Toronto's extensive underground shopping mall system (7 kilometres of interconnected shopping and another 4 kilometres of service tunnels and public passages). While the PIP inspection was being carried out in the mall and service areas, communications tests were conducted in order to determine where to best locate mobile repeaters which allow radio communications with crews operating below grade. The inspection, which began at the Atrium on Bay building, will continue throughout the winter of 1990/91.

MUTUAL AID PLAN ANTICIPATES EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

As administrators of the Metro Toronto Emergency Fire Service Plan, the blueprint for multi-agency responses to disasters in Metropolitan Toronto, division staff are responsible for updating and re-issuing the plan to all six Metro Toronto fire departments. A 2-metre wide, full colour map of Metro that is used to track apparatus movement when the plan is activated, was created by division staff with the assistance of the computer-aided drafting system.

SIMULATIONS FINE-TUNE PROCEDURES

In order to test the readiness of personnel and equipment, the Department stages numerous simulated emergencies, including large-scale, multi-agency exercises. These simulations provide valuable information for participating personnel and an opportunity to check that the plans actually work "on the ground".

In 1990, a simulation was held at Toronto Island Airport that involved the Toronto Fire Department and the Island Airport Fire Department. The exercise featured the transportation of fire apparatus on the Maple City ferry that runs between the mainland and Toronto Island.

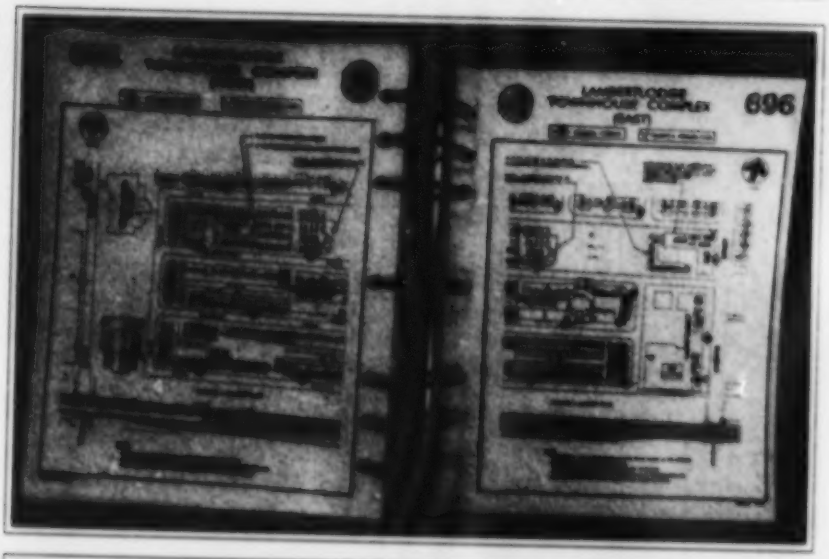
Other simulations included a chemical spill scenario in an industrial area of East York which involved all Metro fire departments, as well as hazardous materials response exercises at the Toronto Fire Academy.

INCIDENTS INVOLVING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

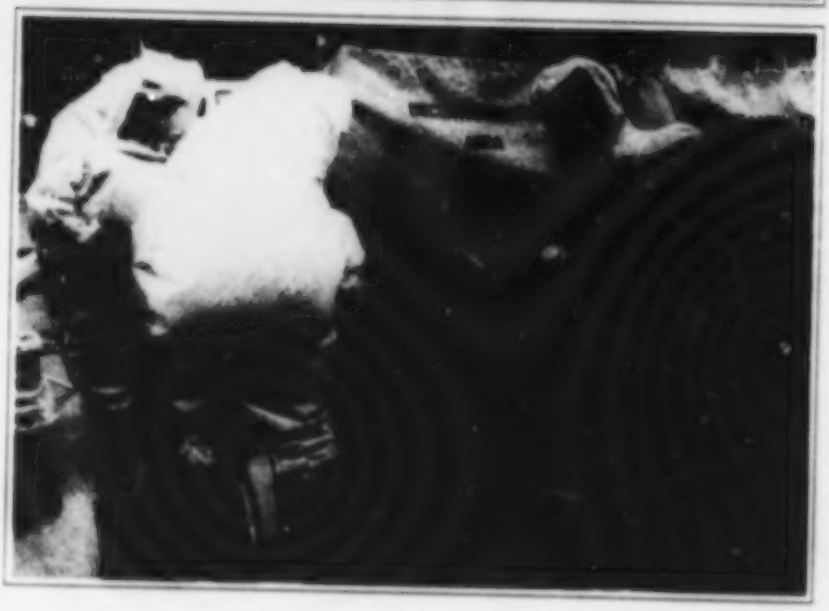
A total of 302 incidents involving hazardous materials occurred in 1990, only a one per cent decline from 305 in the previous year. As the following breakdown indicates, chemical leaks and spills continue to be the most common cause of hazardous materials incidents:

105 chemical spills and leaks
78 propane leaks
75 fires involving hazardous materials
17 chemical fumes incidents

The Intergraph CAD system was used to update the Department's street map book and to create eight special maps of housing projects. The special maps will aid in quickly locating individual units in housing complexes where property addresses are difficult to relate to the building's structure.



Fire fighters follow decontamination procedures after a hazardous materials incident. Chemical leaks and spills are the most common cause of such incidents.



13 other*
10 explosions
4 propane leaks

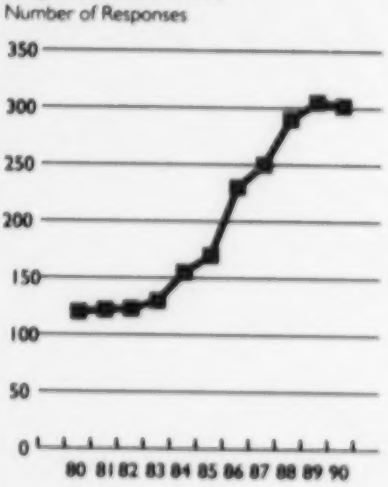
*Other incidents included runaway reactions, abandoned chemicals, tanker accidents without spills, assistance to police during tear gas incidents, and propane fuel tanks that have fallen off vehicles.

In addition to the incidents listed above, the Department responded to 493 minor haz-mat incidents involving such things as natural gas leaks and fuel spills. These incidents are typically handled by first responding crews since all personnel continue to receive hazardous materials intervention training. The need for this training is borne out by the 795 incidents, large and small that occurred during 1990.

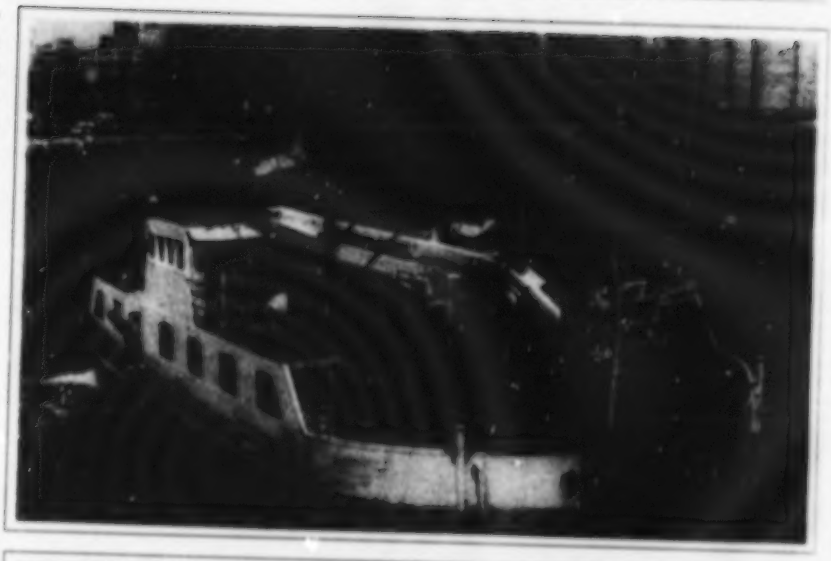
In an effort to address the large number of incidents involving propane, the Department, in cooperation with the propane industry and the Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations has initiated a program that identifies propane safety issues and offers remedial training in propane safety procedures. The Department and other City agencies have targeted the operators of some 2,000 propane-fuelled vending carts in the downtown core as one group in need of safety training.

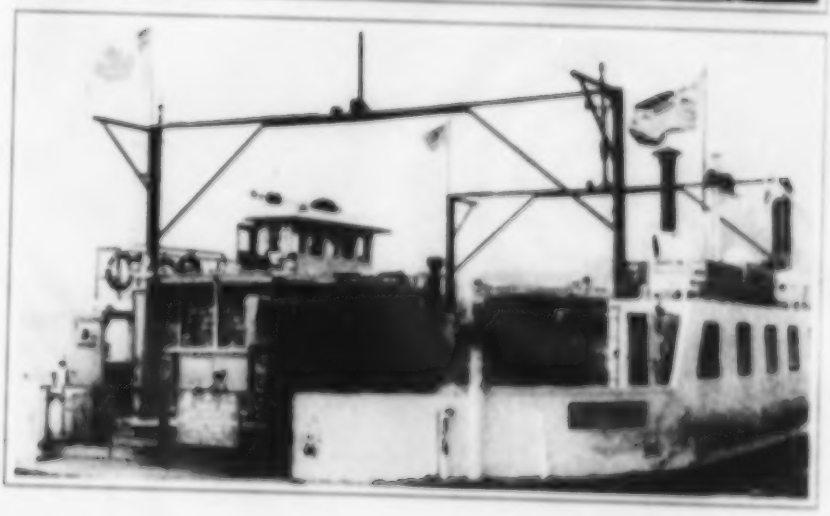
Playing a leading role in a specialized field means participating in a wide variety of committees and planning groups. Division staff participated in meetings with Metro Police and Ambulance service to establish coordinated multi-agency responses to hazardous materials incidents; Director Gaade chaired the Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs' Haz-Mat Committee and he also represented the Department at the National Fire Protection Association's Technical Committee on Hazardous Materials Response Personnel. And once again, a number of haz-mat response personnel attended the annual Haz-Mat Response Teams Conference held in Rockville, Maryland.

Significant Hazardous Material Responses 1980 - 1990



Large-scale, multi-agency emergency simulations provide participating personnel with an opportunity to check that the plans actually work "on the ground". Here, Department apparatus are transported to a simulation site on Toronto Island Airport from the foot of Bathurst Street by means of the Maple City ferry.





Apparatus Maintenance Division

In a profession where every second counts, there is no room for mechanical breakdown or equipment failure. Accordingly, the workmanship of the dedicated personnel of the Apparatus Maintenance Division who service the Department's growing fleet of sophisticated fire fighting apparatus and support vehicles is of the highest standard, as witnessed by the fact that during 1990, there were only 19 "failure to starts" out of about 92,000 emergency vehicle responses.

William J. Marshall
Director of Apparatus Maintenance Division

High maintenance standards

Together with some of today's foremost experts on fire fighting - Toronto fire fighters - division staff continue to improve existing equipment and develop new fire fighting aids.

One such innovation is the addition of a fluorescent white stripe to all new apparatus to heighten their visibility. The "Arrow Stick", a set of sequentially flashing strobe lights which guide traffic around a parked vehicle, is another safety aid that is being added by division staff.

In accordance with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards, non-destructive aerial testing was performed on all aerial trucks by an independent engineering company. These tests involved a visual inspection, an electronic measurement of rail thickness, and a magna-flux inspection which uses magnetic force lines to check for defective welds. Other standard aerial tests included measuring the amount of drift in the hydraulics system and the degree of ladder deflection.

In addition to ongoing maintenance, the division had Pumpers No. 11, 12 and 26 rebuilt. The refurbished apparatus are expected to see five more years of front-line service and an additional five years as spares before being retired.

In future, division staff will have the maintenance records of any vehicle at their fingertips thanks to a new computer program that will maintain a history of each apparatus and automatically schedule preventative maintenance.

TFD takes delivery of Smeal Aerial

In 1990 the Department took delivery of the first of four Smeal Aerials, the first aerials with H-Type outriggers. When fully extended the ladder measures an impressive 31 metres and is capable of supporting a tip load of 165 kilograms. The Smeal's nozzle can deliver 5,000 litres of water per minute with a 180 degree range of operations.

The following vehicles were put into service under the Department's fleet renewal program: two Pumpers, No. 24 and No. 28; one Aerial, No. 26; and one District Chief's command vehicle.

On-going education

All division staff are continually working to improve their skills and develop new ones to keep pace with the evolving technology of today's fire fighting apparatus.

Given its leadership role in the development, evaluation and application of new fire fighting equipment, the division's personnel are often called upon to share their expertise within the industry.

In 1990, Director William Marshall served as Vice President of the Ontario Municipal Fire Department's Mechanical Officers Association. Director Marshall is also the Association's advisor to the Ontario Fire College.

Apparatus Supervisor Lorne Whittaker represents Canada in the apparatus maintenance section of the International Association of Fire Chiefs. He is also Vice President of the Toronto branch of the Automotive Transportation Superintendents.

Fire Fighter Mechanic Greg Keele assists with one of a number of tests on the Department's aerial ladders in accordance with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards.

The white fluorescent stripe around the body of all new apparatus will heighten their visibility.

As part of its front-line fire fighting appartus, the Department has:
29 Pumpers

15 Aerial Ladders

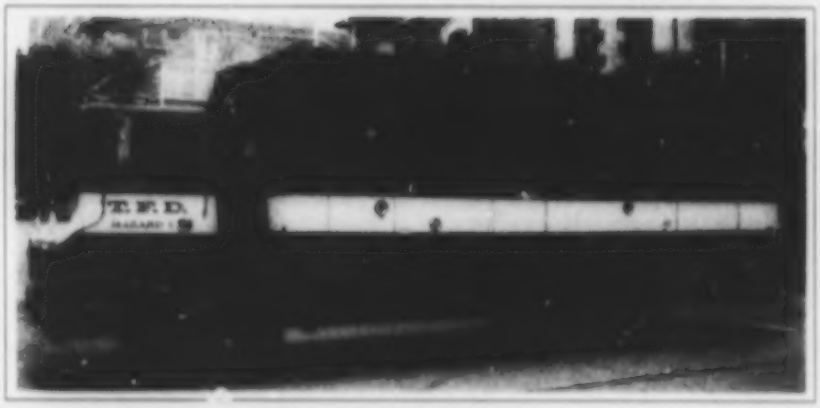
3 Aerial Towers

New quarters

The Apparatus and Maintenance Division has been located at 11 Ordinance Street since 1932. Late in 1989 funds were approved to build a new garage on the grounds of the Fire Academy. During 1990 final preparations were made for tendering the construction contract in 1991.

2 Rescues

1 Hazardous Materials Unit



1 High Rise Unit

Technical Services Division

The highly-skilled technicians of the Technical Services Division are responsible for ensuring that fire fighting equipment is both reliable and state-of-the-art. In many instances, the expertise of division staff, combined with input from fire fighting personnel, has resulted in equipment improvements and adjustments which significantly improve the Department's emergency response capabilities.

A commitment to excellence is evident in all areas of divisional activity. These responsibilities include the testing and maintenance of self-contained breathing apparatus, ventilators, fire hose, ladders and fire extinguishers, and the repair of equipment used during hazardous materials and auto extrication incidents. In addition, division staff are constantly evaluating and testing new emergency response technologies.

Donald T. Marks
Director of Technical Services Division

Technical breakthroughs in '90

Without a doubt, the introduction of bunker suits was one of the most significant equipment changes in 1990. The new suits feature an outer shell of 210 gram Nomex III duck weave, a moisture barrier of Goretex on E89 spunlaced Kevlar and a three-layer thermal liner of E89 spunlaced fabric quilted to an inner face cloth of Nomex. This ensemble provides fire fighters with a lightweight, flexible, yet sturdy garment that meets all Canadian General Standard Board recommendations for fire fighters' protective clothing.

Testing of the Surpass 88 Personal Alert Safety System (known as PASS) was completed in 1990. This small battery-operated device alerts fire fighters to hazardous temperature conditions by setting off a 95-decibel alarm. The alarm will also sound if there is no movement for more than 30 seconds (which could indicate that the fire fighter is trapped or unconscious), and fire fighters can manually operate PASS to call for assistance. PASS alarms will be attached to all breathing apparatus early in 1991.

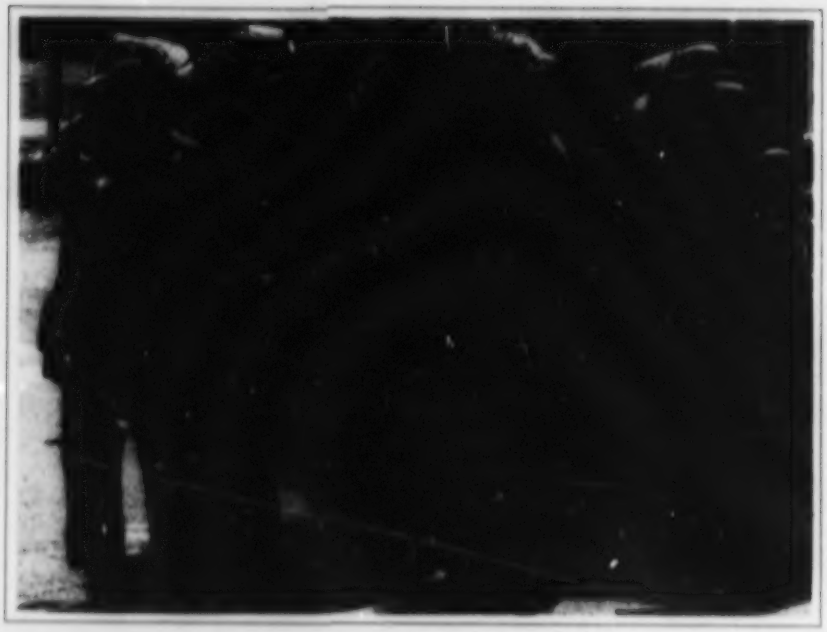
Equipment replacement continues

As part of an equipment replacement program that was initiated in 1988, five additional aerials were equipped with Arcair cutting torches which brings the total number of apparatus carrying this valuable tool to eleven. Used to cut everything from steel beams to steel bars on doors or windows, Arcair torches are an efficient, lightweight alternative to heavier and more cumbersome oxygen-acetylene torches.

Increasingly, fire fighters reported difficulties extricating seriously injured accident victims from light-weight unit-body cars because the thin metal would not support the spreading forces of traditional hydraulic rescue tools. After extensive investigation and evaluation by division staff, six Holmatro hydraulic rams were purchased for safer and more efficient extrication procedures.

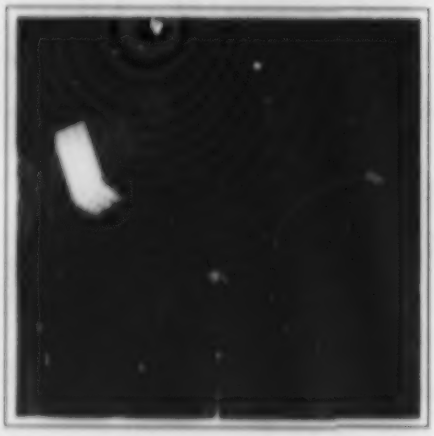
Technical Services staff maintain an on-going relationship with suppliers in developing and refining new fire fighting products. A case in point is the recent development and evaluation of Peatsorb, a hydrocarbon liquid absorbent.

In response to suggestions from fire fighters and staff in the Technical Services and Planning and Research Divisions, the new peat product has sufficient weight so that it will not scatter in strong winds and is supplied in packs of five 10-litre bags of recycled plastic. Each 10-litre bag will absorb an equal volume of hydrocarbon liquid and can be resealed with a quick release reusable bag tie. The high quality resuable bag tie seals tightly to prevent spillage when the product is stored in apparatus compartments.



The introduction of bunker suits was one of the most significant equipment changes in 1990. The suits will be phased in during a four-year period.
Photo: Gloria Tong

The Surpass 88 Personal Alert Safety System will be attached to all breathing apparatus early in 1991.
The small battery-operated device alerts fire fighters to hazardous temperature conditions by setting off a 95-decibel alarm.



Six Holmatro rams were added to the Department's inventory of rescue tools. The Holmatros are especially effective when an extrication is required on a light-weight unit-body car.

Administration Division

The Administration Division provides a variety of support services to all divisions of the Toronto Fire Department. Under the direction of Jim Sordi and with input from Directors and Platoon Chiefs, Administration Division personnel managed the Department's operating budget. In addition to processing personnel and payroll paperwork, division staff also oversee all of the Department's purchasing transactions, and facilitate many head office functions, including mail delivery and telephone reception.

V. James Sordi
Director of Administration Division

Impact of new legislation

In preparation for the implementation of the federal goods and services tax (GST) and the Municipal Freedom of Information and Privacy Act (Bill 49) in 1991, division staff attended numerous information sessions to assess and prepare for the impact of the new legislation on departmental operations.

RECRUITMENT AND COMMUNITY OUTREACH SECTION

In 1990, the Recruitment and Community Outreach Section was established as a separate unit to manage the Department's recruitment process and to implement the Goals and Timetables Program. The section is managed by Chief Marion Lagowski and includes two recruitment officer positions.

Although the Department did not hold a recruitment drive in 1990, we continued to inform the public that all qualified women, members of racial minorities and Native people are given every opportunity to become members of the Department.

Marion P. Lagowski
Chief Recruitment Officer

Outreach efforts lauded

Increasingly, our outreach efforts are being channelled through community groups, by means of their internal networks, to their membership. In support of these initiatives the outreach team has continued to build relationships with many inter-community agencies including Native, Black, Southeast Asian, East Asian, South Asian, Portuguese, Spanish and many other groups.

Exposure in the ethnic media, which included print advertisements, live on-air programs and exclusive interviews, earned the Department the Ethnic Press Council of Canada's 1990 Award of Merit for Multiculturalism. The Department was also awarded the 1990 Community Service Award from the South Asian Action Centre, a key community service agency.

Hiring targets met and surpassed

Our outreach efforts are bearing fruit, as can be seen in the composition of recruit classes during the period of 1990 January to 1990 December which saw the Department's target group representation increase by approximately 70 per cent. The total number of staff hired as a result of the 1988 and 1989 recruitment drives was 97 of which 19 were members of target groups. Of the three hiring targets established in the Goals and Timetables Program, one has already been surpassed and the other two should be easily attained in the remaining time period.

As part of the Goals and Timetables Program, 300 officers participated in a course on managing diversity that provided details of Human Rights legislation and its application in a multicultural and multiracial workforce. All new recruits take part in this course as part of their standard training program. The Department's commitment to an equal opportunity environment was underscored by the participation of Chief Shanahan, Deputy Chief Underwood or one of the Assistant Deputy Chiefs in each session to discuss the program and answer questions.

Staff of the Recruitment and Community Outreach Section, as well as many fire fighters, promote career opportunities with the Department through outreach activities. Chief Shanahan congratulates Chief Recruitment Officer Marion Lagowski and Recruitment Officer Ronald Barrow for their community outreach work which earned the Department the Ethnic Press Council's 1990 Award of Merit for Multiculturalism.

Receptionist Charlene Townsley fields incoming calls at head office with a Mitel Superset 7.

It's payday! Senior Payroll and Personnel Clerk Rose Assalone has the happy task of sorting the cheques.

Monthly Alarm Breakdown

	Type of Call				
	Fires Number	%	Other Runs Number	%	Total Calls
January	257	8.0	2,963	92.0	3,220
February	199	6.7	2,769	93.3	2,968
March	291	8.9	2,982	91.1	3,273
April	356	10.4	3,056	89.6	3,412
May	285	8.1	3,216	91.9	3,501
June	317	8.2	3,569	91.8	3,886
July	266	7.2	3,455	92.8	3,721
August	265	7.3	3,349	92.7	3,614
September	273	7.9	3,166	92.1	3,439
October	288	8.4	3,134	91.6	3,422
November	291	9.0	2,937	91.0	3,228
December	234	7.3	2,951	92.7	3,185
Total	3,322	8.1	37,547	91.9	40,869

	Dollar Loss		
Response Type	This Year	Last Year	Difference
Structure Fires	14,294,503	23,795,722	-9,501,219
No-Alarm Fires	15,092	951	14,141
Exposure Fires	892,494	2,388,830	-1,496,336
Vehicle Accidents (with fire)	72,400	21,200	51,200
Vehicle Fires - Exposure	214,301	36,501	177,800
Vehicle Fires	662,441	669,698	-7,257
Vehicle No-Alarm Fire	500	0	500
Total Fires	16,151,731	26,912,902	-10,761,171

Commercial and Industrial Inspections

Type	Number
Routine	23
Complaints	1,376
Special	1,594
Building Referrals	685
Re-Inspections	8,275
Fire Drills	5
Miscellaneous Calls	10,922
P.I.P. Re-Inspections	36
Total	22,916

Fire Protection Equipment Installed

Extinguishers	1,454
Fire Alarm and Detection Systems	79
Standpipes	1
Sprinklers	1
Fixed Extinguishing Systems	6
Total	1,541

History of Alarms Received 1973 - 1990

Year	Number of Calls
1973	16,150
1974	17,872
1975	18,974
1976	19,397
1977	20,362
1978	20,008
1979	20,855
1980	22,081
1981	22,745
1982	24,068
1983	27,359
1984	36,323
1985	32,500
1986	33,396
1987	35,744
1988	37,676
1989	40,279
1990	40,869

Equipment Serviced and Tested

Types of Fire Hose Tested	Lengths Tested
Diameter - 100mm	38
Diameter - 90 mm	42
Diameter - 77 mm	60
Diameter - 65 mm	1,600
Diameter - 38 mm	1,444
Total Hose Tested	3,184
Air Cylinders Recharged	**Number**
High Pressure	13,536
Oxygen Cylinders Recharged	3,743
Cylinders Hydrostatically Tested	
Air Cylinders	361
Oxygen Cylinders	51
Total Cylinders Hydrostatically Tested	412
Fire Extinguishers Serviced	
CO_2 Recharged	818
Dry Chemical Recharged	398
Pressurized Water Recharged	145
CO_2 Hydrostatic	26
Dry Chemical Hydrostatic	30
Pressurized Water Hydrostatic	89
Total Extinguishers Serviced	1,506
SCBA Serviced	591
Ventilators Serviced	128
Work Orders Processed	1,276
Requisitions Processed	142
Total No. of Equipment Serviced	3,643
Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)	
Number of Times S.C.B.A. Used	3,685
Total Hours SCBA Used	1,249 hours

Number of Responses by Type

Response Type	This Year	Last Year	Difference	% Change
Structure Fires	1,930	2,062	-132	-6.4
Vehicle Accident (with fire)	6	10	-4	-40.0
Vehicle Fire	370	371	-1	-0.2
Rubbish Fire (No Dollar Loss)	941	955	-14	-1.4
Grass Fire (No Dollar Loss)	63	53	10	18.8
Chimney or Flue Fire (No Dollar Loss)	10	13	-3	-23.0
Furnace or Stove Malfunction	60	63	-3	-4.7
Explosion (No Fire)	7	4	3	75.0
Assistance to other fire dept.	34	39	-5	-12.8
Washdown (hazardous products)	582	585	-3	-0.5
Natural Gas Leak	60	75	-15	-20.0
Propane Gas Leak	58	67	-9	-13.4
Radio-active material problem	0	1	-1	-100.0
Other dangerous goods: spill or leak	84	81	3	3.7
Ruptured Water/Steam pipe	296	546	-250	-45.7
Power lines down/Arcing	498	418	80	19.1
Bomb/Explosive removal/Standby	4	5	-1	-20.0
Other (public hazard)	192	165	27	16.3
Vehicle Extrication	48	57	-9	-15.7
Elevator Rescues	594	583	11	1.8
Other (Rescues)	80	73	7	9.5
Accident: vehicle (no fire)	393	477	-84	-17.6
Accident: home or residential prop.	4	3	1	33.3
Accident: commercial, industrial prop.	9	20	-11	-55.0
Resuscitator: asphyxia or resp. cond.	834	910	-76	-8.3
Resuscitator: convulsions	606	503	103	20.4
Resuscitator: electric shock	5	9	-4	-44.4
Resuscitator: traumatic shock	15	23	-8	-34.7
Resuscitator: drowning	2	6	-4	-66.6
Resuscitator: heart attack	1,666	1,610	56	3.4
Resuscitator: drug related condition	633	597	36	6.0
Resuscitator: not required on arrival	7,398	6,801	597	8.7
Resuscitator: other	936	996	-60	-6.0
Malicious False Alarm: Residential Occupancy	1,951	2,066	-115	-5.5
Malicious False Alarm: Education Occupancy	56	43	13	30.2
Malicious False Alarm: other	1,330	1,295	35	2.7
Alarm no fire: sprinkler pressure surge	393	408	-15	-3.6
Alarm no fire: detector activated	2,729	2,359	370	15.6
Alarm no fire: equipment malfunction	2,726	2,960	-234	-7.9
Alarm no fire: smoke steam mistaken	1,735	1,788	-53	-2.9
Alarm no fire: unknown odour investigated	990	1,046	-56	-5.3
Alarm no fire: accidental	1,215	1,242	-27	-2.1
Alarm no fire: other	302	288	14	4.8
Assistance to Police or other agencies	2,922	3,156	-234	-7.4
First Aid	5,179	4,538	641	14.1
Other public service	923	906	17	1.8
Authorized F.D. Activity	0	3	-3	-100.0
Total Responses	40,869	40,279	590	1.4

Source of Ignition by Property Classification

Property Classification	Cooking Equipment	Electrical Distribution Items	Heating Equipment	Appliances/ Home Articles	Lighting Equipment	Other Electrical/ Mechanical	Smoker's Articles	Open Flame	Miscellaneous	Exposure	Total Number of Incidents	Dollar Loss
Residential:												
Detached, Semi-detached Dwelling	171	44	48	10	16	5	50	53	29	37	473	3,151,533
Attached Dwelling	24	8	6	3	4	0	7	3	4	7	66	547,942
Rooming, Boarding, Lodging House, Group Home	18	2	2	2	7	0	36	8	10	3	88	648,363
Multi-unit dwelling	236	24	13	6	15	5	220	42	79	12	652	1,827,186
Dual Purpose Dwelling Residential with Business	12	3	0	3	0	1	7	7	11	20	64	1,144,029
Other Residential	2	5	1	0	1	3	14	5	29	44	104	501,861
Residential-unclassified	4	2	3	0	0	0	4	3	1	0	17	81,871
Subtotal	467	88	73	24	43	14	338	121	173	123	1,464	7,902,785
Assembly:												
Theatre, Audtorium	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2,500
Museum, Art Gallery, Library	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	1	0	9	158,885
Recreation or Sports Facility	2	8	1	0	0	0	3	3	7	0	24	362,116
Education Facility	2	0	0	0	0	1	8	9	2	0	22	27,697
Religious Facility	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	9	10,252
Assembly-unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	265
Subtotal	6	9	2	0	2	2	17	18	11	1	68	561,715
Institutions:												
Penal Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	101
Medical Facility	1	5	3	1	1	3	9	3	1	0	27	41,467
Legislative or Court Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	3,010
Institutional-unclassified	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	526
Subtotal	3	5	3	1	1	3	12	6	1	0	35	45,104
Commercial I:												
Food, Beverages Sales	4	3	0	0	0	2	6	2	8	0	25	594,530
Furniture, Appliances Sales and Service	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	451
Hardware, Building Supplies	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5,200
Textiles, Wearing Apparel Sales	0	3	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	6	15	45,505
Vehicle Sales/Service	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	8	201,195
Department, Catalogue, Variety Store	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	3	0	9	74,900
Speciality Sales/Service	0	4	1	6	0	1	5	0	3	7	27	285,639
Utilities	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	308,800
Farm, Mine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	60,700
Subtotal	4	20	3	6	2	5	16	9	19	15	99	1,576,920
Commercial II:												
Hotel, Motel, Lodge, Inn	5	2	1	4	0	1	11	3	11	0	38	248,245
Food, Beverage Establishment	38	12	4	1	5	1	9	1	10	6	87	920,973
Business or Personal Services	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	9	62,055
Office Facilty	2	20	3	0	3	7	17	12	11	2	77	1,229,811
Transportation Facility	0	5	1	0	0	1	14	1	6	0	28	5,692
Communications Facility	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	100
Commercial-unclassified	1	4	2	0	1	1	9	1	3	6	28	66,706
Subtotal	47	44	13	5	11	12	60	21	41	14	268	2,533,582

Source of Ignition by Property Classification

Property Classification	Cooking Equipment	Electrical Distribution Items	Heating Equipment	Appliances/ Home Articles	Lighting Equipment	Other Electrical/ Mechanical	Smoker's Articles	Open Flame	Miscellaneous	Exposure	Total Number of Incidents	Dollar Loss
Manufacturing/Processing:												
Chemical, Petro, Paint, Plastic, Products	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	5	154,115
Agricultural Products: Food, Beverages, Tobacco, etc.	1	1	3	0	0	2	2	2	1	0	12	141,505
Textiles, Clothing, Leather Goods	0	3	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	4	14	116,754
Wood, Furniture, Paper Products, Printing	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	3	1	1	12	51,349
Vehicles	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	50,200
Other Metal, Electrical or Miscellanous Products	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	6	57,000
Manufacturing/Processing: unclassified	0	3	1	0	0	4	3	3	3	2	19	377,540
Subtotal	1	9	7	0	3	11	11	10	11	8	71	948,463
Warehouse and Storage:												
Warehouse	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	8	1,053,426
Elevator	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	10
Open (Outdoor) Storage	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	4	1,110
Other Storage Facilities	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	7	453,851
Subtotal	0	3	2	0	0	0	4	4	4	3	20	1,508,397
Miscellaneous Structure/Property:												
Miscellaneous Structure/Property	3	5	1	0	3	1	26	13	11	7	70	121,883
Miscellaneous Property	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	5	8	0	18	3,240
Subtotal	5	6	1	0	3	2	27	18	19	7	88	125,123
Vehicles:												
Road Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	354	34	388	900,931
Rail Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	13	5,861
Watercraft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	22,000
Miscellaneous or Specialty Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	20,850
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	377	34	411	949,642
Total	533	184	104	36	65	49	485	207	656	205	2,524	16,151,731

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This annual report was produced by
the City of Toronto Fire Department, Information
Section
with the assistance of
the Department of the City Clerk, Information
and Communication Services Division and Records
and Archives Division.

All photographs,
unless otherwise identified,
were taken by
the Toronto Fire Department.